

Geo. J. Prider



ALBERTA
MILITARY
INSTITUTE

JOURNAL
1943

Published annually by
The Alberta Military Institute
Incorporated
CALGARY, ALBERTA

RB 16246

EX LIBRIS
UNIVERSITATIS
ALBERTAENSIS



2496354

NC

U
1
A32
1943

TRADE MARK
Dry Ginger Ale



CALGARY BREWING & MALTING CO. LTD.



Published annually by
The Alberta Military Institute
Incorporated
CALGARY, ALBERTA



Sir John G. Dill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., senior representative at Washington of British Chiefs of Staff, paid an official visit to Calgary on October 7th, 1943. He is shown at extreme left in the above photograph with (left to right) Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding M.D. 13; Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., G.O.C.-in-C. Pacific Command; Col. Louis Scott, D.C.M., Commandant, A.16 C.I.T.C., and Major A. G. Jacobs, officer in charge of the School of Instruction at A.16 C.I.T.C., viewing a training scheme at the Currie centre.

In Memoriam



Lt.-Col. R. F. LLOYD, V.D.

Lt.-Col. M. B. PEACOCK.

**Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDONALD,
C.M.G., D.S.O.**

1943 Annual Journal

of

The Alberta Military Institute (Incorporated)

CAPT. R. B. WILSON, Editor.

LIEUT. M. H. ROBINSON, Advertising Manager.

MAJOR A. J. DAVIS, E.D., Business Manager.

Twenty-fourth Year

December 1943

The Alberta Military Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

CONTENTS

	Page
In Memoriam	3
Officers for 1944-5	5
President's Annual Address (1943)	6
Incoming President's Address	10
Report of Auditor	11
Report of Treasurer	12
A. M. I. Librarian's Report	16
A. M. I. Cadet Corps	17
Illustrated Lecture—"In the Canadian Rockies"—by Mr Sidney Vallance	19
Vimy Anniversary Dinner	21
Address—"Two Years in England"—by Lieut.-Col J. Begg, D.S.O.	24
Address—"With the Canadian Army in England"—by Capt. W. H. Morgan	38
Address—"Reconnaissance Units in North Africa"—by Major A. A. Ballachey	44
Address—"The Alaska Military Highway"—by Col. T. W. Esig	55
Address—"Anti-British Feeling Dissipated"—by Com.-Maj. Gabriel Bonneau	59
Address—"Canadian Citizenship"—by Mr. D. W. Clapperton	60
Address—"Problems to Face After the War"—by Major-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	71
Address—"Training of a Tank Regiment"—by Major C. E. Page	77
The Annual General Meeting, 1943	82
A. M. I. Membership List	86
Index to Advertisers	95

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

Frontispiece—Visit to Calgary of Sir John G. Dill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., of the British Chiefs of Staff at Washington.

Our President and Vice-President 1944-5	9
Our Secretary and Treasurer 1944-5	81

The Alberta Military Institute

(Incorporated 1920)

CALGARY

— 0 —

PATRONS

His Excellency the Rt. Hon the Earl of Athlone, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Governor-General of Canada.

The Right Hon W L Mackenzie King, C.M.G., P.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada

Hon Col. Viscount Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D.
Lt.-General K Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Chief of the General Staff
Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.C., D.S.O., V.D.
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C.
District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 13.

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS

Lt.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	Col. N. D. Dingle, E.D.
Lieut. Hugh Parthing.	Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.
Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.
Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, M.C.	Major N. A. Campbell.
Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, E.D.	

— 0 —

OFFICERS FOR 1944

PRESIDENT

Lieut. T. W. Collinge.

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Capt. D. C. Sinclair.

VICE-PRESIDENT

Capt. R. C. Carlile

HONORARY SECRETARY

Major A. J. Davis, E.D.
109 - 25th Avenue West, Calgary.

TREASURER

Capt. L. G. McCarthy

DIRECTORS

Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C.	Flt./Lt. C. G. Childe.
Lt.-Col. D. A. Ross.	Major H. W. Francis.
Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons.	Lt.-Col. F. L. Shouldice, M.C.
	Capt. A. J. Toole.

HONORARY CHAPLAIN

Major W. H. Morgan.

LIBRARIAN

Lieut. M. H. Robinson.

President's Annual Address (1943)

By Capt. D. C. Sinclair

IT has been the custom for the retiring president of the Military Institute to make a report at the Annual General Meeting. This practice has been followed by a long line of illustrious predecessors, and I am following the precedent established by them.

In spite of the most excellent slate of officers which was chosen to work with me, I am of the opinion that 1943 was not an outstanding year for the Institute. We have just jogged along. We did not squander any money; have finished the year with a small surplus and a somewhat increased membership. Substantial expenditures have been made in respect to the Cadets, and surplus funds have been invested in War Bonds.

At our first meeting of the year, held on February 25th, Mr. S. R. Vallance showed a most interesting and beautiful series of color film projections, illustrating his travels in the mountains, at the same time giving a running commentary that was extremely easy to listen to. This was Ladies' Night and the attendance was good.

On March 26th, we were addressed by Hon. Captain W. E. Jackson, whose subject, "Human Happiness and the World Struggle," proved to be a most interesting and thought-provoking one.

On April 9th the Annual Dinner to commemorate the action of the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge in 1917 was held. The guest speaker, Rev. Canon W. E. Fuller, of Saskatoon, a veteran of the last war and a Director of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, gave an appropriate address. There was a fair attendance of members and their friends.

Tribute to the Permanent Force.

On May 3rd the Institute was addressed by Lt.-Col. John Begg, D.S.O., who paid glowing tributes to the Canadian Permanent Force and the British Navy in giving an account of the operation at Dieppe.

On June 21st Captain W. H. Morgan gave a very interesting and instructive talk on his experiences with the Canadian Army overseas.



Capt. D. C. Sinclair

PRESIDENT 1943-44

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

On July 3rd we were favored with an address from Major A. A. Ballachey on his experience with a reconnaissance unit in England and North Africa.

On July 9th the Institute was addressed by Colonel T. W. Essig, Director of Personnel, North West Service Command of the United States Army, who gave a most interesting address on the construction of the Alaska Highway.

On September 17th we had the pleasure of hearing an address delivered by Commandant Major Gabriel Bonneau, representative in Canada of the French Committee of National Liberation. His address was a timely one in view of the French situation.

On October 22nd Mr. D. W. Clapperton gave an interesting address on New Canadians.

On November 10th Lt.-Col. H. C. A. Hervey, V.D., who had gone overseas with the 1st Battalion Calgary Highlanders, addressed the Institute. He told of his experiences since leaving Calgary with the advance party of the Highlanders until his return after three years' service. At this meeting the good wishes of the Institute were extended to Major-General W. A. Griesbach, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, Major James Hogarth and Major Harry Chapman on their retirement after many years' service.

On December 22nd the Institute had the privilege of welcoming home Major C. E. Page, recently returned from overseas after spending some fourteen months as a prisoner of war, who gave a most interesting talk on the operation at Dieppe, as well as giving an account of his experiences and those of some of his comrades as prisoners of war.

New Year's Reception.

On January 1st, 1944, the Institute and Garrison Officers' Mess jointly held their usual New Year's reception. This was exceptionally well attended, and the Garrison Officers' Mess is to be complimented on the excellent arrangements made in view of the prevailing difficulties. Through the kindness of Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, a feature of this event was the display of the contents of a typical parcel sent to prisoners through the Canadian Red Cross Society. The co-operation of the Calgary Garrison Officers' Mess throughout the year is appreciated.

I wish to mention with regret the deaths during the year of the following members:—

Lt.-Col. R. E. A. Lloyd.

Brigadier H. F. McDonald, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. M. B. Peacock.

During the year meetings of the officers were held as often as necessary for the transaction of business. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to all officers who attended all meetings except when unavoidably absent.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

An attractive gong was presented to the Institute through the kindness of Lt.-Col. Parsons and the officers of the R.C.O.C.

Membership Dues.

I had anticipated that the resolution dealing with the reduction of membership fees for those serving full time with His Majesty's Services would have been discussed prior to the presentation of this report, but this will come up under the appropriate order of business. Such a reduction should have the effect of substantially increasing our membership so that we will have a strong organization after the war is won. It is not anticipated that senior officers will take advantage of such a reduction of fees, which will be for the duration of the war only.

I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Major A. J. Davis, Honorary Secretary; Capt. L. G. McCarthy, Treasurer; Lieut. T. W. Collinge, and the members of the Cadet Committee, and to Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Librarian, who have functioned so acceptably under difficult circumstances. Our thanks are also due to Capt. Hinton who has acted as organist.

The Nominating Committee has secured a strong slate of officers for the current year, and I bespeak for them your whole-hearted co-operation and support. I wish to express my thanks to the Nominating Committee.

I have pleasure now in calling on Lieut. T. W. Collinge to take the chair, the gavel and the torch.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Keep Up Your
Wartime Vigor with



Eco-Op
MILK

For Daily Service Phone M5426

MARCONI
DEDICATES
"L" for "Lanky"
to R.C.A.F.
Every Sunday over C F A C
5.30 to 6 p.m.



THE PRESIDENT



Lieut. T. W. Collinge, K.C., city solicitor of the City of Calgary, is the 1944 president of the Alberta Military Institute. Previous to his elevation to the presidency, Lieut. Collinge was chairman of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Committee.



Capt. R. C. Carlile, a member of the firm of Carlile and McCarthy Limited, has been prominent in the Alberta Military Institute for a number of years. He is also a member of the Calgary Public School Board.



THE VICE-PRESIDENT

Incoming President's Address

By Lieut. T. W. Collinge

It is a great honour which you have conferred upon me tonight in electing me to the high office of President of this Institute, an honour which I will do my best to be worthy of. Any qualms I may have had are now dispensed when I see the excellent directorate with which I will have the privilege of working during the year.

With the war of paramount importance in all our daily endeavours the function of the Institute becomes somewhat difficult at times, but after the very satisfactory showing of last year there can be no reason why we cannot carry on this year with equal success. I earnestly ask that all the members actively support your directors to this end. There are two ways in which this can be done, one is by attending, whenever possible, our meetings, and the other is to take a lively interest in the Cadet Corps. You would be surprised how encouraging it is to the boys to see the members interested in their activities.

We must see that our membership is increased, and having this in mind remember that the Institute is open to officers of the Navy and Air Force, and I feel that new members from these services would be of great value to break down the barriers to co-operation, if any, which may exist between the services.

I do not intend to say anything more now, but you will be hearing from me from time to time during the year.

I again thank you for your confidence in me.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE		J. W. LITTLETON
Telephone M 3192		
H. MELVIN	MELVIN & COMPANY	ALBERTA
CALGARY	DOMINION BANK BUILDING	
		Loans Estates Managed Automobiles Financed

Report of the Auditor

The President, Alberta Military Institute,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:—

I have completed my audit of the books and records of the Alberta Military Institute for the year ended the 31st December, 1943, and report as follows:—

Bank Balances—Certificates have been received from the Bank of Montreal certifying to the correctness of Current Account and Savings Account Balances.

Library Furniture—This asset standing at \$54.25 in last year's balance sheet has now been written off.

Surplus Account—This account which stood at \$7,047.79 in last year's balance sheet has been increased by the sum of \$385.25 owing to an appreciation in the market value of the securities during the past year. To this amount is added the profit for the year \$101.40 as shown by the Revenue Statement, increasing the balance at credit of this account to \$7,534.44.

Bonds and Savings Certificates—Bonds and Savings Certificates appearing in the balance sheet at a market value of \$6,716.00 and kept in a safety deposit box at the Bank of Montreal, were inspected by me and found correct.

All receipts of cash and disbursements made have been properly vouched.

The books and records reflect great credit on your Treasurer, Capt. L. G. McCarthy.

Subject to the above remarks, I certify that in my opinion the accompanying balance sheet and revenue account dated 31st December, 1943, are correct and in accordance with the explanations and information given to me and to the books of the Institute

(Signed) F. J. BUTLER, Lieut.,

Auditor.

January 25th, 1944.

AUTO GLASS fitted in Cars

WINDOW GLASS - MIRRORS

We specialize in **BRITISH products**

The Bennett Glass Co., Ltd.

228 - 7th Ave. East

Phone M 1778

Calgary, Alberta

The Treasurer's Report

By Capt. L. G. McCarthy

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

A copy of the Financial Statement of the Alberta Military Institute for the fiscal period ended December 31st, 1943, was mailed to each of the members.

Government Grant

The Department of National Defence, General Services, made the usual yearly grant of \$250.00 to the Institute. There was also received \$52.00, being a grant for the Bugle Band of the A.M.I. Cadet Corps. The latter was posted direct to the credit of the Cadets.

The Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps

Our grant for the use of the Cadet Corps for the year 1943 was \$250.00. This was over and above the \$250.00 voted for uniforms. It will be noted the Cadet Corps Committee only used \$218.95 of the \$250.00 grant.

Accounts Receivable and Payable

There were no accounts receivable or accounts payable as at December 31st, 1943. There is, however, the matter of a proportion of dues from May to December, 1943, that it may be decided should be paid to the Garrison Officers' Mess. These amount to \$214.00.

Investment Securities

The investment securities of the Institute as at December 31st, 1943, were as follows:

Dominion of Canada			Market Value Dec. 31, 1943
War Savings Certificates	\$ 600.00	\$ 480.00	No market
Dominion of Canada Bonds	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,820.00
Province of Alberta Bonds	4,100.00	3,583.50	3,416.00
TOTALS	<u>\$7,400.00</u>	<u>\$6,763.50</u>	<u>\$6,236.00</u>

The market value of the Province of Alberta Bonds held by the Institute increased by \$370.50. As at December 31st, 1942, the market value was \$3,045.50, and at December 31st, 1943, it was \$3,416.00. A further \$1,500.00 was invested in Dominion of Canada Bonds during the year. On the Balance Sheet for the year 1942 investments showed as \$4,830.75, and in 1943 as \$6,716.00, an increase of \$1,885.25.

Dues

Membership dues collected for the year amounted to \$1,136.50, an increase of \$56.50 over the \$1,080.00 collected in the year 1942. There was also collected \$30.00 dues paid in advance for 1944 and 1945.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Profit and Loss and Surplus

The Profit and Loss Account shows a profit of \$101.40. This is low as against the past two years and is accounted for by extra expense such as \$250.00 for Cadet uniforms, and other expense of \$218.95, as against only \$16.76 in 1942 for Cadets. Also an increase in the expense for the Vimy Dinner.

Surplus shows as \$7,534.44, an increase of \$486.65 over that of 1942, which was \$7,047.79.

January 19th, 1944.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Spork



THE MEAT OF MANY USES

There's nothing like Spork for easily prepared, appetizing and nourishing meals. With Spork you can provide a tasty and tempting meat course for any meal. The juicy tenderness of Spork adds an irresistible taste appeal that men really go for. Keep a good supply of Spork on hand at all times—it will keep fresh even in the hottest weather.



- Serve for
- Breakfast, Luncheon
- Dinner, Supper
- Picnics, Snacks

Cold or Hot SPORK hits the Spot!

The Alberta Military Institute

BALANCE SHEET - 31st DECEMBER, 1943

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash—		Prepaid Dues	\$ 30.00
Bank Balance—Current Account	\$473.99	Suspense Account	1.00
Bank Balance—Savings Account	25.77	Surplus Account as at Jan. 1, 1943	\$7,047.79
Investments—	\$ 499.76	Add: Adjustments of Investments	385.25
Bonds and Savings Certificates	6,716.00	to market value as at Dec. 31, '43	\$7,433.04
(At market value Dec. 31, 1943)		Add: Profit for year as per	
Par Value \$7,400.00. Cost \$6,763.50.		Revenue Statement	101.40
Library	306.18		7,534.44
Office Equipment, Pictures, etc.	43.50		
	<u>\$7,565.44</u>		<u>\$7,565.44</u>

Audited and found correct:

F. J. BUTLER, Auditor.

Calgary, Alberta, January 17th, 1944.

Certified Correct:

L. G. MCCARTHY, Capt., Treasurer.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

REVENUE STATEMENT

For Year Ended 31st December, 1943

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		\$1,136.50
Grant—General Services, Ottawa		250.00
Interest		141.60
Foreign Exchange		7.27
A.M.I. Journal—Receipts for advertising	\$ 535.40	
Less: Cost of Publishing	475.93	
		59.47
		\$1,594.84

DISBURSEMENTS

Garrison Officers' Mess C.A.—		
Proportion of Current Membership Dues	\$ 195.00	
Lectures, etc.—		
Refreshments for Meetings	\$ 90.00	
Expenses	32.34	
		122.34
Vimy Dinner Expense	\$400.02	
Less: Receipts	249.90	
		150.12
New Year's Reception, 1943		42.78
A.M.I. Cadet Corps—		
1943 Camp Expense	111.39	
Hall—Light and Water	39.44	
Accident Policy	10.00	
Uniforms	250.00	
Miscellaneous	60.12	
Instructors	50.00	
	\$520.95	
Grant for Bugle Band	52.00	
		468.95
General Expenses:		
Honorariums—		
Secretary—Clerical Help	\$120.00	
Treasurer—Clerical Help	100.00	
		220.00
Library—Depreciation on Furniture		54.25
Exchange—Cheques		.45
Multigraphing		55.85
Printing and Stationery		71.34
Postage and Excise		48.63
Fire Insurance Premium		9.70
Safety Deposit Box		5.00
Wreaths		5.00
Audit		30.00
Miscellaneous		14.03
		\$1,493.44
Total Expense for Year 1943		\$1,493.44
BALANCE, being Profit for year, to surplus account		101.40
		\$1,594.84
		\$1,594.84

The Alberta Military Institute Library

By Lieut M. H. Robinson (Librarian)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I BEG leave to report that the Library is again in good shape, all books having been checked and placed under their respective headings; for this I extend sincere thanks to Lieutenants Staples and Baxter.

The Institute Journals from the date of inception to the present time have been bound in three volumes and these are now in the Library. No other books have been added during the past year.

It would be appreciated if members taking books from the Library would kindly replace them under their respective and numerical order.

Several books of fiction are included in the Library and a few more, well bound, would be acceptable.

The Library is still not being made use of to any great extent, but present conditions no doubt account for this.

I recommend that a sum of \$25.00 be authorized for use of the Library during 1944.

A. E. YEATMAN **MILITARY TAILOR**

— to —

R.C.M.P. C.A.S.C. 13 DIV. SIGNALS
CALGARY REGT. CALGARY HIGHLANDERS
15th C.L.H. and C.A.M.C.

FROM SARCEE DAYS TO DATE
THE OUTSTANDING MILITARY TAILOR
OF THE WEST

26 KRESGE BLOCK
Eighth Avenue West **Calgary, Alta.**

Alberta Military Institute Cadets

By Lieut T. W. Collinge

AS Chairman of the Alberta Military Institute Cadet Corps for the year 1943, I beg leave to report on the activities of the Corps for the year as follows:

The Corps had the advantage of the service of Captain H. Dorrington during the year, but unfortunately, owing to the pressure of his military duties, in December, 1943, he was forced to give up this work. The Corps, however, has been fortunate in securing the services of Sergt-Major Theriault to take over, and I can now report that the present strength is over one hundred and seventeen members, with a substantial waiting list.

Camp

All Cadets were under canvas during the year. The senior Cadets entrained for Sarcee with the Cadet Camp under Military District No. 13.

The junior Cadets again went to Sylvan Lake Camp, under the direction of Mr. H. Wright, of Innisfail.

Training

The Corps carried out the syllabus of training laid down by the Cadet Services of Canada. This includes the general parade, special classes for first aid and signalling, etc. Great credit is due to the instructors furnished by the different Reserve and other units, for the valuable work they gave the Corps in their spare time.

Quarters

Since the middle of December the Corps (except for its Stores) has ceased to use No. 2 Fire Station, near the Exhibition Grounds, and has now an orderly room and parade space in the Willingdon Building in Victoria Park, along with the other Army Cadet Corps, namely, Crescent Heights, Central High, Western Canada, and St. Mary's High.

Here I should mention that owing to an enormous amount of effort on the part of Lt.-Col. D. A. Ross, and the generosity of certain citizens of Calgary, the Advisory Committee of the Calgary Army Cadet Regiment was able to secure the Willingdon Building at Victoria Park, already converted into a suitable central building, for the benefit of all Cadet Corps in Calgary. There will no doubt be an official opening ceremony in the near future when all who are interested may visit the building and see for themselves the work that has been done.

Uniforms

The Corps has 100 uniforms on issue now, and are putting in for an additional 25 to take care of growing needs. The Alberta Military Institute is also purchasing distinctive lanyards for the boys in order to brighten up the uniforms. Great coats are now available. The question of issuing boots to the members has been left in abeyance.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

although I am, personally, of the opinion that the Institute should endeavour to arrange for the purchase of sufficient pairs of army boots from Ordnance.

All in all, I feel that the future of the Corps is very bright, and since Cadet training is, I hope, here to stay long after this war has finished, every effort should be put forward to not only give the youth of this country a concept of military training, but to educate them along Cadet lines in order that they may become better citizens and Canadians.

Your Committee would recommend that the usual grant of \$250.00 be made by the Institute, disbursement of which to be arranged by the Cadet Committee for the ensuing year.

February 4th, 1944.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

From 22's to Machine Guns

THE confidence and skill, acquired yesterday at the target, makes the sharpshooter of today. That is why so many Canadians in our fighting forces are "crack" shots. Many of them are the proud owners of the bronze, silver and gold pins, won in their early days with "Dominion" Marksmen. Today, quite a number of those boyhood emblems of proficiency are being replaced by Military decorations.

As in peace time "Dominion" Ammunition contributed to our shooting skill, so in war-time "Dominion" Ammunition is still doing its part. Today, our engineers,

scientists and workers are devoting every ounce of energy and ability in supplying our fighting forces with war material for every fighting front, for every climate, that our Canadian ways and customs—our Canadian freedom may be preserved.

So, while today our sportsmen friends may not be able to get "Dominion" Ammunition; when victory is won, "Dominion" will once more be ready to serve Canadian hunters and sportsmen with ammunition of the highest quality.



"DOMINION" AMMUNITION

Canadian Industries Limited

"Dominion" Ammunition Division

Head Office - Montreal, Que.

In the Canadian Rockies

(Address delivered by Mr. SYDNEY VALLANCE before the Alberta Military Institute on February 25th, 1943)

February 25th, 1943, was "Ladies' Night" and the members and their ladies were entertained by an address from Mr. Sydney Vallance, illustrated with slides from his own photographs in natural color. Mr. Vallance is a vice-president of the Alpine Club of Canada and also of the National Parks Association, and a past president of the Sky-line Trail Hikers.

STARTING off on a frosty April morning with the glow of the rising sun on the peaks, the speaker took his audience in fancy first on a skiing trip to the Sunshine Valley and Simpson Pass, some 15 miles west of Banff, and next to the same region for a week-end in early August. In imagination we walked over those hills in leisurely fashion, noting the wild flowers which grow there in great variety, while enjoying the unrivalled scenery as we followed for a time the historic trail of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on his journey 'round the world in 1841.

There came a partial ascent of Mt. Hector, halted by unfavorable weather and snow conditions.

There was a delightful family outing to the Little Yoho Valley, a tributary valley to the famous Yoho. Here from a log cabin daily excursions were made to the Kiwetinok Pass one day, and to the tops of Mt. President, Mt. Kerr and Isolated Peak on others.

Discovery of Moraine Lake.

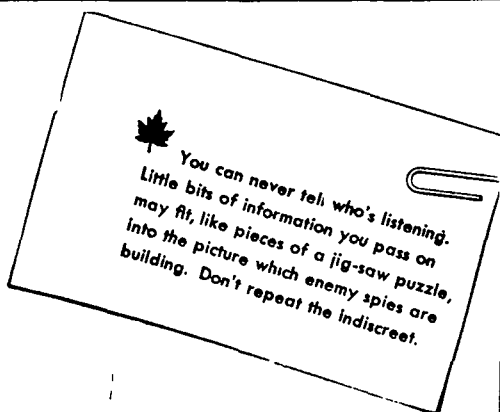
A meeting with Walter D. Wilcox, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, brought the story of the discovery of Moraine Lake, for it was he who first mapped the Lake Louise region and discovered some of the places near there, now so well known to the tourist world.

A brief sojourn with the Alpine Club in its annual camp, and then to one of the loveliest spots in the world—Lake O'Hara. In fancy, from our armchairs we loitered on the lake shore, followed the tumbling creeks, climbed the surrounding peaks and walked through flower-filled meadows. It is a beautiful place. Here were the ptarmigan, its plumage changing with the seasons; the moose, the hoary marmot and the "whiskey-jack."

The speaker closed with a series showing the beauties of Lake Minnewanka.

M2428 STARR'S AMBULANCE M2428

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST



You can never tell who's listening.
Little bits of information you pass on
may fit, like pieces of a jig-saw puzzle,
into the picture which enemy spies are
building. Don't repeat the indiscreet.



"I think it's a crime the way some people pass on
war information. Why my partner told me . . ."

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES

"The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked"

Vimy Anniversary Dinner, 1943

(From The Calgary Herald, April 10th, 1943.)

COMMEMORATING the 26th anniversary of the capture of Vimy Ridge on Easter Monday, April 9th, 1917, by Canadian soldiers in the First Great War, officers of active and reserve units were told at the annual Vimy Dinner of the Alberta Military Institute in the Palliser Hotel, Friday night, that mankind was awaiting a "green light" to social advancement.

Canon W. E. Fuller, of Saskatoon, who enlisted in the last war at the age of 15 and served with an artillery unit in France, asserted that the world today was not unlike that visited by Christ almost 2,000 years ago.

Seek Better World.

Then, he said, people were tired of conditions as they existed in the past. They were restless, seeking a better world. With the birth of Christ the whole history of the world was changed and man was given a vision of the greater Kingdom.

Now, Canon Fuller said, people realized that all the different systems of government—capitalism, Communism, Fascism and Nazism—were inadequate. Man, fashioned in the image of the Creator, must ever challenge any system which robbed him of his sense of dignity, anything which impeded his progress upward.

Determination to Achieve Liberty.

Canon Fuller declared man's greatest achievement was a determination to gain liberty. Men who fought in the present war must fight against tenacles of reaction which would drag mankind to the swamp from which it ascended.

The speaker expressed the belief that religious leaders were not competent to produce a complete post-war plan for civilization, but they were competent to judge whether such a plan would meet the spiritual needs of man.

"In the Treaty of Versailles which ended the last war, the name of God was not mentioned," Canon Fuller said. "Is it any wonder that we did not get what we hoped and prayed for?"

Learn Through Tears and Blood.

"The world is learning through tears, blood and sweat that the teachings of Christ are common sense and the only things which can bring forth that greater citizenship for which we pray, work and fight," he continued.

Canon Fuller listed as the "green lights" to social advancement in the history of mankind, the reception by Moses of the ten commandments; the predictions of the great prophets; the coming of Christ;

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

the French revolution with its slogan of "Liberty, equality and fraternity"; the war of 1914-1918 fought for ideals which were not rightly interpreted; and the present conflict.

Responding to a toast to the fighting services, Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C., District Officer Commanding Military 13, declared Germany did not now believe it would win the war as a result of a military defeat of the United Nations.

Striving For Satisfactory Peace.

Germany, and Japan as well, were now striving to create heavy losses and wear the United Nations down so that Germany could achieve a peace satisfactory to her without a military victory, according to the Brigadier.

"We have a long way to go," Brigadier Harvey said, "but we will win victory in the end. We will defeat the German idea that eventually we will decide that the game is not worth the candle and give in."

Brigadier Harvey pointed to the great difficulties encountered by the navy and the air force in this war and the difficulties ahead for the army when an invasion of the continent becomes a reality.

Germany, he said, had built tremendously strong fortifications in Europe. He did not agree with those experts who considered fortifications such as the Maginot line were outdated in modern warfare. The Maginot line was broken through because of faulty organization and training of troops, but fortifications backed by man with offensive as well as defensive training were formidable.

Navy Has a Difficult Task.

The navy, he said, had a much more difficult task than in the last war. Now the navy was required to combat the submarine menace with submarines coming from many ports not bottled up as they were from 1914 to 1919. Upon the navy rested the solution to the problem of transportation, necessary to a successful invasion of the continent.

J. C. Mahaffy, K.C., M.L.A., leader of the opposition in the Provincial Legislature, responding to the toast to the guests, proposed by Capt. R. C. Carlile, declared the happenings of the period following the last war, when the task of returning soldiers, sailors and airmen to civil life was "bungled" and lasting peace was not attained, must not be repeated this time.

Capt. D. Cameron Sinclair, Calgary police magistrate, and president of the Alberta Military Institute, was chairman.

The Institute's Achievements.

In his opening remarks he referred to the achievements of the Institute since it was inaugurated on May 14th, 1920, and particularly the organization of the A.M.I. Cadets. He referred with regret to the

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

absence of Col. G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O., prominent in Institute activities in the early days, who was now suffering ill health.

During the evening vocal selections were rendered by Lieut. Glyndwr Jones and Capt. David Carswell.

Among those present at the head table were Captain D. C. Sinclair, chairman; Brigadier F. M. W. Harvey, V.C., M.C.; Group Captain Crabb, No. 4 Command, R.C.A.F.; Major A. J. Davis, E.D.; secretary of the A.M.I.; Rev. Hon. Captain W. Jackson; Lieut. Col. D. A. Ross; Lieut.-Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.; Col. H. C. Greer; C. W. Allen, United States Consul; F. G. Buchanan; Capt. L. G. McCarthy, treasurer of the A.M.I.; Col. E. R. Knight, E.D.; Lieut.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D.; J. C. Mahaffy, K.C., and Lieut. T. W. Collinge.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS



HELPFUL BANKING for the MILITARY MAN

We have issued a folder with this title which will be of interest to all officers going overseas. A copy will gladly be mailed to you upon request.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

A MILLION DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
DENOTE CONFIDENCE

Supt. Alberta Branches - C. G. Dunning
140 Eighth Avenue West, Calgary



MacCosham Storage and Distributing Co.

(Calgary) LTD.

FURNITURE STORAGE

Local and Long Distance
Furniture Moving

Crating - Shipping - Cartage
M 4444 — PHONES — M 7996

THE E. T. MARSHALL CO.

WHOLESALE
TOBACCOS
and
CONFECTIONERY

815 Second St. East, Calgary
Telephone M 2627

Two Years in England

(Address delivered by LIEUT.-COL. JOHN BEGG, D.S.O., at the Military Institute on May 3rd, 1943, the speaker being introduced by Lieut.-Col. W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D.)

The introductory remarks of Lieut.-Col. Begg are not published for security reasons. However, one point was made which is of interest as a matter of record. Lieut.-Col. Begg said there was an impression in some quarters that the Calgary Regiment was the first armoured unit to fight in Europe. This was incorrect. He pointed out that the Royal 10th Tank Corps fought in the last war in Europe and the Royal Canadian Regiment, as they were at the time of the address, fought very well in the Battle of 1940.

Lieut.-Col. Begg said, however, that the Calgary Regiment was the first armoured unit in the British Empire to make a landing on a hostile shore.—Ed.

I WAS called to Major Davis' office and asked by the Major the title of my talk. I didn't want to give it any title, so I just said, "Oh, 'Two Years in England'." Well, of course, I was not there two years.

Training in England is much the same. That is, we have individual training, to keep the men up to scratch with their own weapons, and then we have Regimental and Divisional and Corps; and then we revert back and go through the cycle all over again.

Personnel changes quite a bit in the course of a year, and there is a continual round of training, as I have spoken of.

The "Spartan Exercise."

Just before I left we had an exercise that we called the Spartan Exercise, the largest ever held in England, both as to the numbers engaged and as to the territory we could cover. The whole of England was yours. London was ringed as a fortress, and except for London itself you could go where you like, as the technical situation required. Some very small portions of land where they had T.B. outside groups, or where they had experimental agricultural crops, they were out of bounds; but they were very small portions. But the rest of England was yours. If a wall or a garden or a house was in your road, shove it out of the road. The Tank Regiment travelled, of course, without lights, as did all the others, but we did very little damage.

The Tank Regiment really had a very good record in England. Our Regiment never injured a civilian in two years of driving tanks, and we have had only two fatal accidents with soldiers, and in both of those cases the soldiers ran into the tank—the tank did not run into them.



Lieut.-Col. Begg

The Spartan Exercises were complete except for fire, that is, weapons. If you were wounded you had to go through the M.O., through the Field Ambulance and the C.C.S., and so on. When you reached the

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

C.C.S., if the wound called for X-Ray, you were X-Rayed; and if it called for oxygen treatment, you got oxygen treatment. You get everything in fact except a knife stuck into you or a blood transfusion. They didn't want to waste the blood in the one case and we wouldn't stand for the knife in the other. Then you are evacuated from the C.C.S. to Base Hospital, which didn't exist; we were merely transported there. You arrived at the base reinforcement camp and then you started working your way back.

Tank Recovery Regiment.

The Tank Recovery Regiment was functioning. That is a new organization which keeps the Regiment fully supplied with tanks. If a tank is knocked out and the crew are not knocked out, they make their way back to the Tank Recovery Regiment, the crew is completed, and the tank is filled with ammunition and water and so on, and then the tank goes back to rejoin the Regiment.

While this training was going on last year, in the spring of 1942 they called us for what they were pleased to term "special training." That didn't excite us a great deal, that is, the majority of the men, because that always happens, everything is always "special."

Here was the first break in security. I accompanied my Commanding Officer, Col. Andrews, to meet a Naval Officer, and he said to us, "Does the Major know the story?" Col. Andrews said, "Yes." "Does he know the whole story?" Col. Andrews said, "No". And it was right then I did; they let the cat out of the bag right there.

Now in this particular training, of course, each arm of the service had to find the answer to their own problems. The infantry, what equipment would they require, keeping in mind the man tank. Then as to the distribution of men, either to the R. boat or the A.L.C. The R. boat is an American assault craft, ply-wood sides, would not stop a bad breath. They gain their security from their speed and silence. Then the British craft, the A.L.C., I believe it is now the A.L.C.A., has steel sides, bullet-proof, but much slower, of course. Then they had to deal with deep water landing from the craft in case the craft got grounded. The men had to be taught how to jump, should they lean forward or back, their legs open or their legs closed. These things all had to be found from training.

Make us . . .

**Your Down-town
Headquarters
Anytime.**

**Billy's News and
Smoke Shop**

**The Store of Smiling Service
338 - 8th Ave. W. M2898**

A. J. DAVIS PRINTERS

(BANKS & MASTEL)

**Society and Commercial
Printers**

**Printers of this Magazine
We can also serve you**

PHONE M 2207

107 - 6th Ave. W. Calgary

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Then, of course, the very vital thing sea-sickness. Now, in going on an amphibious operation and landing your men that is very important. I think you have all experienced that or seen someone in it, and you have very little interest in winning a war if you are seasick. That was something that had to be considered.

Important Task for the Engineers.

The Engineers had the most difficult task of all. They had to measure what tasks they had to perform and what explosives they would require. Then they had to distribute these loads on to a man's back, then they had to put these men in certain crafts, and then they had to allow for casualties and double up loads here and there, and get all those men in the proper craft.

For the tanks we had our own craft—tanking landing craft—and, of course, they had been built from the old tanks, the Matildas and the Valentines. Unfortunately the tank had grown in the meantime and when the ramp was down (there is a door in front that drops and allows the tanks to come out) there was exactly one inch clearance for the tank to go in there. It has to back in there so that it can run out. You can't turn on the ramp because the forty ton weight on the tank would throw the ramp out of kilter and consequently we would not be seaworthy. So that was something we had to learn, how to properly load those tanks.

Big Supply of Tanks.

Then again, on the loading up operations, you did not use your wireless set. In the tank the inter-communication is done from the wireless set. You turn on the set and, of course, you throw out a certain wave, but we could not use it as it would have given our wave length to the enemy. So there is a man outside waving madly to the Corps Commander in the turret who shouted down through the hatch to the driver. The driver could not see, of course. All that had to be done at night—night loading.

We had to find out what depth our tanks would wade in. The Churchill tank is largely controlled by electrical equipment—the turret and your driving mechanism is electrical—and, of course, the salt water would immediately put a stop to that. Then, how would the tanks act on the various types of beaches, sand, shingle, mud.

Then, of course, we were completely re-equipped; we were given battle-worthy tanks of the latest model. Some of you, like some of the other Regiments in England, have had an awful time getting equipment. I can assure you that it is just as hard to stop equipment coming as to supply it. If you have the right tank it is one dickens of a job stopping them.

Maintenance Very Important.

A Tank Regiment is fifty-eight tanks, and at one time we had one hundred and twenty on strength. As a new one would turn off the assembly line they would send it along, and we would have to ditch the old one. The chaps got rather fed up; they get a brand new tank today

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

and before they got the grease off the motors and got it ready, there was a new one along tomorrow. All these new tanks had to be made ready, all the guns had to be tested and fired.

Then there was the medical. On an operation of this kind we could not take ambulances. How were we going to evacuate our wounded? Then there was the matter of stores. We could not take lorries. How were we going to get our stores ashore? That had to be worked out.

For the ambulances we took the blitz-buggy, adopted from the idea and demonstration given by Capt. Alexander of my Regiment. He doped out how to build five stretchers on this blitz-buggy, and it was accepted by General Roberts; and all ambulances were to be blitz-buggies. And that pretty nearly caused a great deal of grief to the Calgary Regiment. In order to keep the thing secret these blitz-buggies were sent to us and we had to find drivers.

In a Tank Regiment, of course, you have the divisions, you have the fighting troops, and then you have the maintenance people, and your maintenance people are very, very important, and very hard to find. It takes years of training to get a good one. These maintenance people though were very fed up with the fact that they were not going into the scrap. When these blitz-buggies arrived they were like manna from heaven. Each one of these high-priced chaps, the W.O.2's, all became ambulance drivers; that is how they were going to get into the show. The fortunes of war, of course, were that they were not landed and we managed to save them. Just how we would have rebuilt the Regiment without them I don't know.

For the stores the Army Service Corps adopted the Yukon sled. They were to be taken off by manpower, but, of course, we, as a tank Regiment, had something easier; merely hook them on the back of a tank and drag them off.

Preparing For Dieppe.

As this special training was going on and each branch getting ready, the Commanding Officers were put into the picture; they were told it was not an exercise. Col. Andrews had been in the picture sometime before this, and as a tank commander who had the confidence of General McNaughton, and later of the Chief of Combined Operations, Lord

MARSHALL - WELLS LIMITED

**WHOLESALE
HARDWARE**

**Plumbing, Heating and
Sporting Goods**

118 - 11th Ave. E. Calgary

The Scott Fruit Co.

**Wholesalers
Fruits, Vegetables
Confectionery and Tobacco**

National Fruit Co.

**Wholesalers
Fruits, Vegetables
Confectionery and Tobacco
Branches of
CONSOLIDATED FRUIT CO. LTD.**

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Louis Mountbatten, the tank operations of this show were given to him. Then the Company Commanders were let in, then the Platoon Commanders. Finally we put the Tank Crew Commanders into the picture. When we went on board the ships were sealed—that is, no man could get off. Then, of course, everyone was in the picture.

We were supplied with maps and photographs galore, and every man in those crews knew Dieppe as well as he knew his own home town.

Now the plan was to raid Dieppe, demolish installations, capture some barges, destroy an airport and exploit any further successes we might have. These barges were invasion barges which "he" had stored in Dieppe, and Dieppe was also used as a base for some trawlers, so we had the bright idea we would capture the barges and capture the trawlers, and use the trawlers to haul the barges back to England. The plan, of course, reached up to the moon, as any should do. A plan should always be beyond your best hopes; you don't want to find you have completed your programme and you have still lots of time left on your hands or that you have made quite an advance and then you have run out of ideas. It should always be the other way.

Knew Enemy Strongholds.

Now I am dealing with what we knew about the enemy; we were very well informed as to the disposition and as to the places of his M.G. posts, gun posts and so on. That is, the troops that were in the area and the defensive positions they had, we were very well informed.

Before the show we had various beaches; reading from right to left, we had orange, green, white, red, blue and yellow. From the orange to the yellow, that is the full extent, was roughly 14,000 yards. From the green to the blue, that is, within the Canadian Army front, it was roughly 6,000 yards. And then the red and white beach, which was actually the town of Dieppe itself, was 1,700 yards.

Now the two outside flanks, the orange and yellow, they were given to the No. 3 and No. 4 Commandos. Our Intelligence and our maps, or photographs rather, showed six-inch guns there, which, of course, would have completely destroyed a raiding fleet. Those guns had to come out, and the job was given to the Commandos. They were very successful in the one case; in the other the most unfortunate accident occurred—they bumped into that convoy which gave the show away. But although they didn't get those guns, they kept them quiet—they kept them so busy looking after themselves they had no time to shoot.

Coming in a bit, we had the green and blue beaches. The green beach was the South Saskatchewan Regiment, the blue beach the Royal Regiment of Canada. Then we had Dieppe itself—it was the Royal Hamilton Light Infantry, the Essex Scottish with the Calgary Regiment in support.

Commandos Land First.

At zero, it was 4.50 in the morning, the Commandos were to land, destroy the batteries and re-embark, if possible, from their own beaches. If not, they were to work inwards to Dieppe and come under command of the Force Commander. The South Saskatchewan were to go in and

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

make good the beach and establish a bridgehead, working in this way (indicating) to permit the Camerons to pass through them. The Royal Regiment on the other side were to go in this way (indicating) and establish that portion of the bridgehead.

At zero plus thirty the Royal Hamiltons and the Essex Scottish were to land on the red and white beach, take out the position immediately in front of them, and so establish the bridgehead with the South Saskatchewan, the Essex Hamilton and the Royal Regiment. With the Hamiltons and the Essex Scottish two troops of tanks were landed, at least one squadron, headquarters, and one troop, squadron headquarters, commanded by Major A. Glenn, of Wainwright, and Lieut. Tommy Cornett, of Red Deer.

The Essex Scottish were given the job of capturing these trawlers; they didn't want to shoot them up, they wanted them to be intact so that we could take them away. That was their first task. When that was completed they were to swing out to give support to the Royals and take a defensive position for the withdrawal. One troop or unit was commanded by Capt. Purdy. He had a special job to do with the Royal Hamiltons and then rejoin his squadron later. The Camerons also landed at this time and they were to pass through the S.S.R's and go on inland a bit. Their job was the airdrome.

Followed by Tanks.

At zero forty-five, three troops of tanks were to land, "B" Squadron Headquarters, Charlie Page of Calgary, Marcel Leyoand of Edmonton and Jack Dunlap of Stettler. They were to assist the R.H.I.L. to clean up their front and then move on and reform with the Camerons, and then Col. Gosling of the Camerons would take command of the show and with Major Page make up their plan on the ground for the attack on this airdrome.

At zero 1:15 Tank Regiment Headquarters were to land from an other ship or tank craft and co-operate with the Essex Infantry, three troops of tanks commanded by Bennett, Woodstock and Patterson from Toronto.

At zero 1.55 "A" Squadron Headquarters was to land and report to Col. Andrews and get his orders. A squadron was our floating reserve. Then the Fusiliers Mount Royal were to land, and they were to go

"SAVE WITH ICE"



AIR CONDITIONED
REFRIGERATORS

The Alberta Ice Co. Ltd.

Phone M7326 1002 Centre St.

With the Compliments of
**WILKINSON
ELECTRIC CO. LTD.**

•

129 - 7th Avenue West
Calgary, Alberta

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

souvenir hunting, which, of course, quite satisfied our French friends. They were to bring back anything they could find which the Minister of—I forget the name, some Minister over there wanted to see how the French were getting on, see what ersatz material they had, so they were sent over to come back loaded with souvenirs. That was the plan.

Then for the withdrawal. "B", "C" and "A" Squadrons were to make a place with the tank headquarters in the centre to give cover for the withdrawal. The F.M.R's formed an inner bridgehead through which the Camerons, the South Saskatchewan, the R.H.I's and the Essex were to pass, and when the tanks finally withdrew, we could go back to England.

Arrive at Dieppe on Time.

Well, we pushed off from England and got to Dieppe on time, right on the nose. As I have said, the Commandos had trouble on one flank; it was most unfortunate; it gave the show away a bit and also delayed the landing of the Royals. The Royals took a terrific hammering as they tried to land. On the other flank, the South Saskatchewan, and half an hour later the Camerons, had a very easy landing, although Col. Gosling was killed as he stepped from his landing craft, but the Regiment as a whole had a very easy passage. The Camerons went through the South Saskatchewan and well on, and as Andy Law told me later he got up over the hill and he said the "whole damn Germany army came marching down the road." However, they gave a good account of themselves there. Then some slip-up occurred; they got the withdrawal a great deal earlier than it was supposed to be, and they started to withdraw. I don't know the answer to that; Andy told me that it happened. He had taken over the command of the Camerons when Col. Gosling was killed.

The Royal Hamiltons and the Essex, they could do nothing practically, that is, as an organized body. Granted that there were a great many individual acts of bravery, platoon commanders and section leaders rallied their men and went forward, but as units they were pretty well pinned to the beach. The cross-fire from their fixed line was really terrific which, of course, the smoke didn't help at all; in fact they were simply firing through the smoke.

Capt. Purdy's Tank Lost.

All the tanks landed dry with the exception of the tank of Capt. Purdy. It was quite dark then, at 5.10, and as his door went down, and, of course, there is no way you can tell how deep the water is except by stepping into it, he went in, and as the water was much too deep the tank disappeared. The craft got further inshore finally and the other two tanks landed dry. So that the first and second waves, with the exception of Capt. Purdy's tank, got a dry landing and they went ashore. We had heard of a sea-wall there, but it was the usual beach protection which all escarpment points have, a wall not much higher than this table, if it was that high. That escarpment was built back with all the large hotels facing it. We knew of course that wall was there, and we thought we could cross it. Below high-water mark the beach was quite firm, the tanks had no difficulty at all; but above the high-water mark,

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

where the storm had thrown the shingle, it was pretty tough going. You can go through it all right with a tank, but the moment the nose of your tank cuts into that slope sufficiently to lose traction, the tracks merely spin until you bellied right down in that shingle; you were left suspended.

Well, we had expected that, and the Engineers had devised an arrangement to be put on the front of the tank, which, when you came to this wall you dropped it. It fitted on the hind curb and you went over it, and the first three tanks in which were Major Glen Powell, Purdy and Cornet were equipped with this. They had only devised this thing the day before, and so we were unable to equip all the tanks.

Crossing the Wall.

But it worked very, very well. The tanks reached the wall, you dropped this carpet and they went over. The succeeding tanks followed in their wake and they also got over. The great majority of the tanks eventually made the escarpment where they cruised up and down taking on targets. The beach was simply lined with machine-gun nests, pill-boxes, and a huge tobacco factory, which was also well protected; and it turned into a slugging match so far as the tanks were concerned. They were quite happy; I could hear them chuckling on the air and kidding each other, although their tanks were under terrific fire. But the Churchill could take it. So far as we know, no tank was pierced. They struck a few tanks; they knocked the odd turret out of kilter; that is, it wouldn't traverse, but they didn't pierce any of the tanks themselves.

At 6.05, when the Regiment Headquarters went in, Col. Andrews knew of this bottleneck on the beach, and he took a quick look at the beach and decided he would not land. Quite correct decision, which was agreed to by Brig. Lett, also on the same ship, and we withdrew until this bottleneck would clear.

At 9.30 the bottleneck had cleared and he ordered the ship in again, but, of course, by this time it was bright day, the smoke had all disappeared, and we were a sitting duck for every gun on the beach. The Germans had a very good, very simple method of defence. The stuff out at sea they left for the Air Force, but the minute you tried to land they

With the Compliments
of

Plunkett & Savage



9th Avenue W. Calgary

MACLIN
MOTORS LTD.

FORD

MERCURY

Sales and Service

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

gave you everything they had, and once you had landed you had to go through a gate of fixed machine-gun fire. Once you got through that gate they were quite content, you could stay there a day, week or month; they would send a policeman for you; but if you wanted to get back you had to pass through that same gate.

Churchill Tanks Stood the Test.

In the last withdrawal the Camerons had very few casualties until the last one hundred yards of the beach, and then they really cut them down trying to get through the gate. That, of course, didn't bother the tanks any; that gate was like so much rain on the Churchill tank, and it was every man for himself. That is, there were so many targets that every tank just took what was in front of him and let go at it.

Our communications were excellent. In fact we were heard in England. Our Brigade Signals there had a practice of coming on very early in the morning and listening in, and they heard us talking on the beach at Dieppe, and, of course, they immediately put out the whistle and everybody was down listening in, and they heard all our lads talking on the beach from the coast of England.

The co-operation of the boys was very good. We had never expected a show like that, as it turned out, but they took it in their stride. George Valentine saw a gun in the Casino but could not reach it, so he telephoned to Austin Stanton, of Vancouver, and told him about it, but Austin couldn't see it, so Austin fired and George directed his shots by wireless. By this time Jack Dunlop decided that he would get into the party, so he hustled along the beach and came in behind the Casino and let fly at it from the back door. After he let a few six-pounders go he 'phoned up George and said, "No, he isn't firing any more."

Enabled to Withdraw.

Then there was the withdrawal. The morning wore on. By the way, I was on the Command (the Force Headquarters) and the beach called me up and said they could not withdraw unless the fire on the beach was quieted; unless this was done there could be no withdrawal. I passed that to Force Headquarters, but we simply could not quieten the fire. Apparently there were some gun-posts cut into the banks of the hills on each side. I may say that Dieppe came something like this (indicating) with the two hills on each side and then the flat with the town itself. And there were galleries in those hills which our bombers could not reach, and we could do nothing about them on shore or at sea. So quite a few of our boats went in and took an awful lacing; quite a terrific lacing on the way out; but there was nothing we could do to help evacuate the men. The Camerons got away a fair number from their flank, but the Royals, the Hamiltons, the Essex and the Tanks were pinned to the ground by the enemy.

Now just a word about security to those who are serving officers. Don't talk in your staff cars. There are more military secrets given away by the officers than there are by the men. Col. Andrews was away at Combined—I don't know where he was—and I had command of the Regiment. I had to send an officer to a conference—this was relating

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

to our move from the training area to the special training area. He drove up and attended this conference and came out, and his driver told him more about the scheme than he heard at that conference. The other drivers told him more than he himself had learned at this conference, due to officers talking in their staff cars. Later on I was out for a drive with Charley Page; he was driving himself so there was no security involved, and he turned to me and said, "So it's not a scheme after all." Of course, at that time I knew it was not. I said, "Well, what do you know, Charley?" He told me, and I knew that what he said was true. He had been out playing with these various units he was to co-operate with on the scheme having rehearsals, and through these officers talking in their staff cars, Charley heard the whole story. Now you can't be too careful about security. Officers talk too much, there is no question about it, and you can't be too careful about it.

Praises Canada's Permanent Force.

I am going to close my talk—I will answer questions afterwards—and in closing I am going to take this opportunity of paying a tribute to a much-abused, much-neglected body of men — the Canadian Permanent Force. Any success that the Calgary Regiment had was due in a very great measure to Col. Bradbrooke and Col. Andrews, both of the Permanent Force. In spite of, yes, in spite of the apparent easy life which Permanent Force officers have in peace time, those men were ready, and they made our Regiment. Col. Andrews had command of us for this show. He pretty well laid out the tank plan, and where he got the energy from I don't know. I don't think he spent more than three hours in bed any night, sometimes not that, over periods of two or three months. But it is to those two officers that the Calgary Regiment owes the standard it had reached in August, 1942, and in spite of the casualties we received there, 17 officers and about 160 men, reinforced within a week or two of the show, that spirit still remained; it was so ingrained in the survivors that it passed automatically to our reinforcements. The same thing applies to many other forces. Where you see the touch of the Canadian Permanent Force man overseas you see good units this very day, and they are returning to Canada with good interest on every dollar that Canada ever spent on them, and the unfortunate part is there were so damned few of them.

The Engraving Co.

Christmas Invitations
Jewellery Engraving
Calling Cards Engraved Crests



Telephone M 5743
308 Eighth Avenue West

Carlile & McCarthy

LIMITED

BONDS - STOCKS

Direct Private Wire to All
Exchanges

Toronto General Trusts Bldg.

M 9428

R 1871

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Now, are there any questions? I will answer them if I know the answer and I may answer. If I don't know the answer I will say so. Any questions?

Questions and Answers.

QUESTION: How far behind the Tank Regiment, Sir, would the Tank Recovery Regiment be under normal conditions.

ANSWER: It depends on the topography and the air superiority obtaining. On the exercises we sometimes move the tanks twenty-four miles from the Tank Recovery Regiment. But it varies.

QUESTION: Do you think they will use tanks as a spearhead, or are they coming back to artillery?

ANSWER: No, they won't use artillery. I always hold that the steel plates make the tank the bully of the battle-field, and you have to treat him like a bully. If you get up within six feet of a Churchill he can't see you. The same applies to a Matilda. As long as you don't get in front of his guns, you have him at your mercy. Close with a tank; that's what you ought to teach your infantry men. The closer you are the safer you are; the tank is very, very blind. The place of the tank in the attack is that where the artillery and the infantry have attacked, dug them out of their hole and got him on the move, the tank will change the retreat into a route. That is the place for a tank. It is not to go up against a well fortified position.

QUESTION: Do they still use artillery barrages before the men go forward?

ANSWER: Against a well-built defensive position you pretty well have to use artillery, unless you use smoke or darkness or surprise.

QUESTION: Sir, what arrangements would you have made on this venture for refueling?

No Need for Re-Fuelling.

ANSWER: We didn't need it. We considered our supplies were ample. We didn't use any; we had refueled on the ship, and we considered our fuel was ample for the task to do the job and get back again.

QUESTION: Were any steps taken to destroy the tank obstacles on the beach?

ANSWER: They were all arranged for but the engineers couldn't show their faces on the beach, that is, in any numbers. Some two or three subalterns of the engineers did land and carried out demolitions and paid for it very heavily, but that is one of the lessons we learned. Our engineers now are going to be well protected; they will do their work from inside a tank, a converted tank, specially constructed. For a tank obstacle there is no use sending in an unarmed man to clear it.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE. ANNUAL JOURNAL

QUESTION: Were there any arrangements made whereby the air would take care of the artillery?

ANSWER: No. The Commandos were going to take care of that. We had bomber support overhead waiting for any call that came from Force Headquarters. That is, we had a flight of bombers immediately overhead and we had every bomber base in England ready to take off and take their place.

QUESTION: Was it a co-ordinated plan?

ANSWER: Oh yes, they came under the call of Force Headquarters.

QUESTION: Could parachute troops have been used?

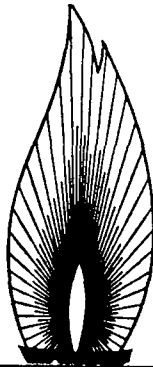
ANSWER: No. Their defenses were right on the edge. I suppose you know England very well, the cliffs they have there! The cliffs at Dieppe are much the same and to put parachute troops on there you would put ninety percent in the sea. Paratroops have to be used well inland because the prevailing wind is usually off-shore and you would have dropped these men into the sea.

QUESTION: Did you get any covering from the naval guns?

Pays Tribute to the Navy.

ANSWER: Naval guns are very good but they have a very flat trajectory; that is the difficulty with naval guns. Now that you have brought it up, I want to pay tribute to the Navy. They play for keeps, those boys. There is no quarter asked and certainly no quarter given.

*Natural
Gas*



**In Industries
In Homes**

IS READY FOR POST-WAR PROGRESS

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

They put up a wonderful show, there is no doubt about it. If you are ever in their hands, you are in good hands. As I say, we landed there right on time and they gave us everything they could give.

QUESTION: Was there any evidence of German reserves at some little distance back from the beach being brought up to meet this attack?

ANSWER: Oh, we had a fair picture as to German dispositions, and also the time they would require to arrive on the scene. An invasion can only be made one week in any month when time and tide are favorable. They know the tide tables as well as we do, so I am satisfied that during that week they are at a greater stage of stand-to than they are during the other three.

QUESTION: Sir, did any of our tanks reach the airfield?

Streets Filled with Concrete Blocks.

ANSWER: I hope so. I don't know. It will be after the war before we find out. I doubt it. I doubt if they got through the road blocks. The frugal French when they built Dieppe used as little real estate as they could and the streets are about six feet wide, and these streets were filled with concrete blocks. The engineers, of course, didn't get within one hundred yards of them. I doubt if any of them did get through; possibly one or two.

QUESTION: The tanks couldn't withdraw, sir, because the cross-fire was so heavy?

ANSWER: The tanks could have got out all right, but we could not get our ships in.

QUESTION: Was Col. Andrews captured or killed?

ANSWER: I am afraid he was drowned.

QUESTION: I don't know whether you can answer this question or not. Was their defence as good as ours?

ANSWER: I hope our defence is as good as theirs. Of course we must remember that these are all experienced troops; these people had been under fire for three years. It makes a lot of difference. These were divisions brought back from Russia for re-equipping and reinforcing and training, and in my own opinion "he" works the daylight hours out of them for three weeks in the month, and puts them on the beach for one week during the month, during the periods of greater danger, and gives them that for their rest period. They are quick to bring them up to a state of alarm.

QUESTION: Have the Germans got guns that will pierce any of our tanks?

ANSWER: I hope not; they didn't have at Dieppe. There is one here that hit me on the nose and didn't fizz on me; didn't even mark the armour on top of the nose.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

QUESTION: How heavy a shell was that?

ANSWER: I don't know. It is not an 88 mm., pretty close; it would be around 77.

QUESTION: Sir, if all the tanks had landed would it have changed the picture very much?

ANSWER: No. The tanks themselves could not reach these galleries and until these galleries were cleaned out the tanks going over on their own against defended localities certainly would have suffered.

QUESTION: The naval guns could not hit these positions?

ANSWER: No, they could not see them to begin with. We only learned of them from one of our lads that got back. He had been embedded in the sand on the beach and he saw them through his telescope; he saw the fire coming from the hills.

Well, gentlemen, this operation is now nine months old. When we left England we destroyed the Force Commander's Operation Orders, and as I say, I tore up the Regimental Orders, so that it all had to be very largely from memory, and my memory is fairly good; I don't forget these things in a hurry; and of course there were some things I had to omit for security and political reasons, but I hope I have given you some picture of the operation as it was planned. I can't give you very much as it was carried out, as you know the closer you are to the action the less you see. You only see a very small portion of it affecting yourself.

For myself, as I sailed in the first time I thought, "You bloody fool, here you are again."

(APPLAUSE).

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Established in 1903

Metals Limited

Wholesale

**HARDWARE, PLUMBING and
HEATING SUPPLIES**

HEAD OFFICE - CALGARY

Northern Branch - Edmonton

B.C. Branch - Vancouver

Bell & Morris

LIMITED

(Successors to Bell & Morris)

See US for

**Plumbing and Heating
and
Builders' Supplies**

R1061

527 - 8th Ave. West

With the Canadian Army Overseas

(Address delivered by CAPT. W. H. MORGAN, at the Military Institute on June 21st, 1943, the speaker being introduced by Major George Wilson).

I CAN'T help thinking this set-up will be leading me into following in Dad's footsteps (laughter—the speaker was referring to the pulpit-like arrangement of the President's table from which he was speaking).

I intend to trace the course of our unit as it left here and went overseas, and something of my own experience. I hope you will find it of some interest as many of you knew our 4th Div. Petrol Coy., R.C.A.S.C., and its members as well.

Unit Mobilized.

As you know our unit was mobilized here and after some seven months' training marched out of these armouries one of the finest body of men ever brought together, and approximately six hundred strong. We, like everyone else, expected to get into uniform and be in action about three months later, but we landed in Camp Borden and went right back to company and platoon drill.

However, a little later we did get some vehicles for the first time and commenced training our drivers and mechanics in earnest.

I was personally fortunate in being given command of the Troop Carrying Section, at that time a separate command, and being brought up to full war establishment in vehicles. As I should have told you, on arrival at Camp Borden our unit became a part of the 5th Canadian Armoured Division, and as it was then constituted, the only marching infantry in the Division was one battalion which my section carried.



Capt. W. H. Morgan

My section was constantly on convoy work and by the time we left for overseas my drivers and D.R.'s were well trained.

After nine months in Camp Borden the Division was shipped overseas in October and November of 1941. Just four days before sailing the support Group Company, which was the old 4th Division Petrol Company, lost George Wilson and Gordon Matthews, who were voted

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

over-age. It was the first serious loss the unit had suffered in our original officers, and everyone felt very badly about it. However, what made it worse was that I became adjutant of the unit in Gordon's place just before sailing.

After an uneventful crossing in a French ship that must have had a round bottom, because after a storm one night the damn thing started rolling and never stopped all the way across, we landed in England.

Arrival in England.

On arrival in barracks in England, which incidentally we purchased later through barrack damages, we acquired a new C.R.C.A.S.C., a venerable Lt.-Col., 31 years of age. We had a few vehicles to move our baggage, then these were withdrawn and back on the square we went and spit and polish, blanco and precision drill were the order of the day. Our C.R.C.A.S.C. was the most meticulous senior officer I have ever bumped into as to the turnout of officers, men, vehicles and barracks, but when he was finished we had a unit.

We were inspected by General Sansom, our G.O.C., and later by the King and Queen, which ended our inspections on a large scale. In passing I think I will tell you a short story we thought amusing. After the inspection the King and Queen lunched at "A" mess at Div. H.Q. A few drinks were served before lunch and a certain Lt.-Col. nicknamed "Spike" went into the lavatory which didn't have a lock on the inside. He was holding the door shut with one hand when someone pushed on the outside. When the door didn't open the party on the outside pushed harder, with "Spike" pushing back. Finally "Spike" said: "For God's sake go away; can't a fellow be left alone in here!" After leisurely finishing, "Spike" strolled out to see the King patiently waiting outside.

Shortly after our inspections the Division moved out of barracks into the field, went on a field return basis, and for the first time really started to function as a division in the field. For the Army Service Corps this meant taking over our normal role of supplying the Division with all commodities at camouflaged and protected supply, ammunition and petrol points as we would do in action. This brought morale of the whole Division up to a new high, as after nearly two years of parade square everyone as far as possible was put on his own actual job.

Clifton C. Cross & Co. Limited

**STOCKS - BONDS
SECURITIES**

**Private Automatic Branch
Exchange Connecting All
Departments**

**Lancaster Bldg.
Calgary**

**Telephone
M 2156**

BRITISH INDUSTRIES LIMITED



**Calgary - Edmonton - Winnipeg
Toronto - Vancouver - Montreal
New York London, Eng.**

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

We were gradually being brought up to strength in tanks and all other types of vehicles, and exercises became the order of the day, starting on a small scale and working up to a Divisional scale.

I left our unit about this time and didn't see a great deal of it after this except going down for dinner or something, and was transferred to C.R.C.A.S.C. H.Q. of the Division. The Commander R.C.A.S.C. is an adviser to the G.O.C., and while he commands all the Army Service Corps in the Division, actually his chief job, with the aid of his staff, is to anticipate demands in liaison with the Divisional staff and ensure that the Division is at all times supplied

Staff Learner at H.Q.

After working at C.R.C.A.S.C. H.Q. from March until September of 1942, I was transferred to H.Q. 5th Canadian Armoured Division as a Staff Learner. I want to put a plug in for that H.Q., in my opinion the finest ever assembled. General Sansom was still commanding. His G-1, now a Brigadier, was at that time 31; his G-2 and D.A.Q.M.G. were both 25; his Staff Captain, 23, and the D.A.A.G. was 31. I was older than most of them.

At this H.Q. a young officer was given every opportunity and help. Every Monday night all liaison officers and staff learners from the Brigades and Divisional H.Q. were assembled and lectured by the heads of arms and services. That is the C.R.A., C.R.E., O.C. Div. Signals, C.R.C.A.S.C., etc., so that we all got an idea of the other fellow's job

On Thursday evenings we were lectured by the G-1, G-2 or D.A.Q.M.G. on actual Staff College problems and subjects and given tactical problems to work out.

On Fridays we were given armoured command vehicles and designated as different commanders or staff officers such as brigade, regimental, etc., or G-1, G-2, and so on. These exercises had a tactical background and were operated as signals exercises, giving us both practice in tactics, "Q" problems and signals procedure. Signals and intelligence personnel mentored all air traffic and our mistakes were pointed out at the termination of the exercise.

At the conclusion of my four months' tour of duty, I was, along with some others, recommended for War Staff College, and I must say we of 5th Cdn. Armd. Div. had a wonderful advantage over some other candidates, and if every H.Q. devoted as much time, trouble, work and enthusiasm to the training of its junior officers, I am sure it would pay ten-thousand-fold.

On completion of my tour at 5th Div. I was sent for a short while to an Army Co-op. Squadron of the R.C.A.F. This work was most interesting and I would like to continue in this work on my return. The Squadron was on operations which made it more interesting, as up to this time very few of our ground troops had been in action, with the exception of Dieppe, on that side of the world.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

The Squadron was flying Mustang aircraft, very fast at low levels, heavily armed and fueled and ideal for photographic recce., train-busting, strafing of ground targets, etc. Young Bitsy Grant, a native of Calgary, 21 years old, flew off this airdrome but with a different Squadron, and was one of the very best.

I would like to tell you more of the details of the intelligence work in connection with the R.C.A.F., but much of it verges on the border of the secret list. Of almost romantic interest is the story of the escape organization in Europe for flyers shot down, but this will have to wait until after the war.

After this tour of duty I returned to 5th Armd. Div. in the "G" branch for a short while and then was sent to Army H.Q. as a Staff Capt. "A" (ops.). This is probably a new term to you, but at that time the staff at Army H.Q. was duplicated, one staff handling maintenance generally and the other operations. I was fortunate in being on the ops. side as we worked on nothing but ops. and exercises.

Invasion Exercises.

During my stay in this job the largest exercise, named "Spartan", ever held in England took place. It was designed as an invasion by our army against a hostile shore, establishing a beach-head and pushing forward. This was the first exercise that employed every force and unit in its normal operational role right down to Graves Registration Units. We had a full fledged airforce of both fighters and bombers making realistic attacks, photographic and tactical sorties.

This exercise was invaluable. Conditions were made as realistic as possible; everyone was on hard rations for the duration, and behind our army we had a complete rear area line of communication troops, prisoner-of-war camps, reinforcement depots. The Tank Delivery Regiment came into being on this exercise as a means of bringing up tank and tank crew reinforcements and marrying them up.

A couple of lighter incidents took place during the clearing up phase of the exercise. Our Army H.Q. set up a dispersal centre near the line of our farthest advance. I was on this staff and we spent ten days on conclusion of the exercise collecting stray personnel, prisoners-of-war, tanks, trucks and carriers, etc., and dispatching them to their proper units.

Remember, this was only after ten days of exercises where no actual casualties with the exception of accidents and a few sick took place, and yet in that short time literally thousands of personnel, prisoners-of-war, tanks, trucks and carriers, etc., had to be collected and dispatched to their proper units. It gives one an idea of the tremendous problems that would arise in actual operations.

However, about a year previous to this exercise there had been another exercise called "Bumper." The R.E.M.E. people were out picking up tanks, etc., and finally came upon a tank and crew well off the beaten track that looked as if they might be in trouble. The officer in charge

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

went up to the driver and said: "Spartan casualty?" and the driver replied: "No, 'Bumper', sir." I can't absolutely vouch for the truth of that one but it made a good story.

The other time we received a report that an N.C.O. of the Westminster Regiment had been stranded in a broken-down carrier, his radio was dead, he was practically starving to death; could we come out and rescue him. One of the officers jumped in a jeep with some "bully" and drove to the map reference given. On arrival he found the carrier broken down in a farmer's field and a corporal of the Westminsters standing guard, very well turned out. The officer asked if he was the driver and on receiving a reply in the affirmative said: "I hear you've had a pretty rough time; here's some bully beef," and the corporal replied: "Sorry, sir, but I don't care for bully, I only eat chicken and eggs, and I didn't care if they didn't find me for weeks."

Artillery Exercises.

At the conclusion of this job I returned to Army H.Q. and was sent to H.Q., R.C.A. as a D.A.Q.M.A. to assist in two exercises which involved exercising in succession the whole artillery of each corps. These exercises involved a round trip rail and road move of over eight hundred miles, and as I was only the A. & Q. officer on the control staff I again was fortunate in gaining invaluable experience. My prize boner on this exercise was as recce. officer when I put the medium artillery of a corps onto the Northumberland moors, which looked nice and solid. Unfortunately it seems it rains in England and the guns nearly disappeared.

I'm afraid there is a great deal of what "I" did in the foregoing, but I feel that in being fortunate in being shuttled around in different jobs I may have given some idea of the Canadian Army overseas.

Our unit, which went over as the Support Group Coy., R.C.A.S.C., and which many of you knew well as the old 4th Div. Petrol Coy., was unfortunately broken up and lost its identity on the reorganization of the 5th Cdn. Armoured Division roughly a year after they had been in England. It was a sad blow for the original officers, as we mobilized with the Alberta boys comprising it, and a grander bunch you never knew, or a bunch that ever stuck together better.

In closing I would like to pay tribute to the British Army, with whom I have worked at various times. At times we thought we were so much smarter than they and wondered when we had found out so quickly why they hadn't smartened up years before. We found out they had probably discarded our "new" ideas ten years before. Somehow they seem to be absolutely sound, very willing to adopt new ideas if practical, and most co-operative to we Canadians.

High Praise for Civilians and Home Guard.

The English civilians and Home Guard deserve the highest praise; they have endured and borne up with high spirit under conditions we in this country know nothing of. They do their daily job, fire watch all night at least once a week, belong to the Home Guard, endure black-

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

outs, all with approximately a half the army ration. Fruit, milk, eggs and a thousand luxuries we are accustomed to they have done without for four years. They have lost their sons, daughters, homes, churches and money; worn old clothes, and done without holidays, and men and women did it with a cheerfulness and lack of belly-aching that we regarded almost with awe. Over and above these, the people of Great Britain have found time and spared their meagre rations to open their homes to our Canadian boys with a fine, homely and friendly hospitality.

But don't worry about our new Canadian Army overseas. Most of you are of the last war; I wish you could see our new army in action. I know you would be proud; they are fit, from brigadiers down, and I mean fit. They have the finest clothing and equipment possible and are proficient in the use of their tried and proven good weapons. We have been fortunate in having a long training period under capable leaders. This training will save many lives and you can be assured our First Canadian Army will give a good account of themselves anywhere, anytime.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

PHONE R 2726

Meyers Studios

(Coast to Coast)

Portraits and Film Finishing

**Special Attention to
Military Photographs**

313 - 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY LIMITED

DRY CLEANERS

Phone R 2051

730 - 2nd AVENUE WEST

Calgary, Alberta

Reconnaissance Units in North Africa

(Address delivered by MAJOR A. A. BALLACHEY before the Alberta Military Institute on Friday, July 2nd, 1943.)

I WANT to thank you for having me here tonight to meet all my friends of the Alberta Military Institute. I have never had the honour of talking to you before, without being called upon by the President first.

Now as regards a Reconnaissance Regiment, practically ever since the beginning of my term of service I have been with Reconnaissance Regiments. I joined with Calgary Highlanders, and unfortunately (or, perhaps, fortunately) I was sent on the advance party and the unit didn't go over as quickly as was expected. In the meantime, they started forming these Reconnaissance Squadrons in England, and, as I was in Horse Cavalry before the war, and Recce. Squadrons were to take the place of Cavalry, I transferred to it. At that time in England they had never heard of Recce. Regiments. They had started to form them in the English Army, but they had never been tried in action, but it was something that they felt they needed—some form of reconnaissance to give them information about the enemy—so they formed these regiments.

Our regiment was formed from the 2nd Division. At that time we had the 4th Brigade and they started to form a Squadron. Freddy Vokes was in the 5th Brigade, and the 6th Brigade formed a Squadron the minute they came to England. Charlie Lyndon was given command of the 6th Brigade Squadron and at that time I was troop leader of the 5th Brigade Squadron. In those days they thought the best thing was for them to be as close to horse cavalry as possible and they gave us all combination motorcycles and we toured around the country on these things, and they were really the first Cavalry Regiment that the Canadian Army organized during this war. The English Army had individual squadrons. They were the same as we had—using motorcycle combinations.



Major A. A. Ballachey

Mixture of Infantry and Cavalry

Then, in 1940, it was decided that these squadrons were not big enough, so they took a squadron from the 1st Division and also took 4th, 5th and 6th and formed them into a Reconnaissance Battalion. They were mixed up between infantry and cavalry, for they called us cavalry and still called us a battalion. They drew all the people that they could from old cavalry units to put into Recce. battalions. The Major and the 2 i/c were old infantry officers—Black Watch and P.P.C.L.I.—and it was thought they should have cavalry officers, so I got a promotion to 2 i/c. That put Freddy Vokes, Charlie Lyndon and I all in the first formed Reconnaissance Regt. There was a 1st Division Cavalry Regiment, under Fred Adams, who was with the Calgary Highlanders, but we were formed before they were. They did not incorporate them as a regiment until shortly after our 2nd Division had made a regiment. Freddy had "B" Squadron, Charlie Lyndon had "C" Squadron, and Charlie Petch had "A" Squadron. When they wanted another squadron, they drew them in from many units—Regiment de Maisonneuve, Black Watch, Calgary Highlanders, Royal Regiment of Canada, and practically every part of Canada was represented in our regiment.

When we were formed in this regiment, we got motorcycles only. They were just old "Nortons"—some of them came back from Dunkirk and others were scraped up in various parts of England. Then someone went to work and decided motorcycles were not the thing. They decided that we should have carriers, and we converted our motorcycles into carriers, which were used while carriers were being produced. About that time Charlie Lyndon was called back to Canada and went to Hong Kong and was killed out there. Shortly after that, the Colonel of Lord Strathcona Horse knew a lot of the people who could get things done and he immediately went to work on the powers that be and we immediately began getting equipment. We got light English Recce. cars while Canadian Equipment was being produced.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

BRONZE MEMORIALS

~~~~~  
Rubber Stamps, Daters, Pads,  
• Inks, Stencils, Numbering  
Machines

### **Calgary Stamp and Stencil Works**

W STANDEN, Manager

Phone M 2205 601 - 1st St. E.

### **MANNING - EGLESTON LUMBER COMPANY**

LIMITED

Operating

**Mewata Millwork Co., Ltd.**

920 - 9th Ave. W.

**CALGARY**

**ALBERTA**

### **Receive Canadian Army Cars.**

We went on with these for six months, then, as they were constantly getting Canadian cars, we got a large number of Canadian Army cars, and started all over again, these being entirely different from the English models, so this was an entirely complete change—we started with motorbikes, then the English cars and then the Canadian vehicles.

We tried everything as we went along and we were still not satisfied with the vehicles which we were getting. We used to go up to H.Q. quite often and tell them what we wanted. Finally we got good machines—Humbers—and we had them for a year and we had a lot of hard training; got used to the cars and got our driver-mechanics trained, and then we heard carriers were coming back and immediately everybody lost interest in the English cars. The cycle started again. This constant changing of vehicles was very tiresome, but, of course, it was a new branch of the service and it was hard for the authorities to figure out which vehicle would finally prove to be the best. We would just nicely get used to one style and it would be decided that it was the opposite of what we should have and they would be changed again. They could not talk about Reconnaissance Regiments a month ahead, because we had changed our style every four months or so for three years.

We tried to follow the old horse cavalry training, changing it to suit the vehicles, but when you came right down to it, it was the training of an armoured regiment. It was decided that if we were allowed to stick to one vehicle, the Recce. Regiment would do a great deal better job than with always having new vehicles and no training. The whole point was, of course, that the Recce. Regiment had not been tried in action. Some people thought that they should be armoured; some thought they should be without armour. The South Africans had Armoured Car Regiments but no Infantry Recce. Units. Those were formed after the 8th Army had gone over to Egypt, two or three years ago.

### **First Army Uses Recce Units.**

The first time that Infantry Recce. Units were used was by the 1st Army in Northern Africa, in January. I was standing around with Freddy Vokes when a wire came in that one Major was to be sent to 46th Recce. Regiment, which we had trained with in England and which had gone on to Africa, and also one Canadian Major. Freddy said, "I am going." But although he did all he could, he could not make it. So I was lucky enough to be chosen to go to Africa on that job.

It pleased me, because it was right after Christmas and I was feeling low, fed to the teeth with training and there seemed to be nothing to look forward to. A speech at New Year from the Corps Commander that after another summer of training we would be ready for action in the fall didn't help much—everybody either wanted to do something or go home; and I was naturally very pleased. I had twelve hours' notice and reported to Liverpool. At Liverpool there were 53 Canadians and officers from every branch of the service. I was Recce.; we had a couple

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

of Infantry Subalterns; officers of R.C.A.M.C.; two Canadian Dental Corps; R.C.C.S.; R.C.E.; R.C.O.C.; all as reinforcements. We were included in a huge convoy—there were 150,000 troops in all. They assembled at Liverpool and Greenock, also at Glasgow. There were at least a dozen destroyers, an aircraft carrier, a battleship and a couple of converted cruisers.

We went along for nine days without the least trouble—down the Bay of Biscay, where most of the subs were looking for convoys; through the Azores, past Gibraltar, and found ourselves in the Mediterranean. We still had had no trouble at all and we sailed down the coast of Africa to Algiers. This being in January, it was quite a sight to see the summer-like conditions of everything. Algiers is a very pretty sight from the water, with its beautiful white roofs and groves of trees. Inside the city itself it is a filthy place and it stinks terribly. When you walk down the street there are literally thousands of beggars, many of them with syphilitic hands, reaching out to try to get you to give them some money. I have never seen anything like it. After two days there we were glad to get away.

### Canadians go to the Front.

The Canadian party, the whole fifty-three of them, were lucky in two ways, for they got to the front first. We had to go by train—the French railway system. Most of you here know something of it from the last war, and I imagine those cars were much the same as these—8 horses and 40 men, and they gave us 14 days' rations and put us in the cars; then you tried to speak to them in English, and, getting no response, tried to speak in French. They have a terrible time with the engine—every sixty or seventy miles it stops and you hop out and try and get enough wood to take it another sixty or seventy miles. All along the way up we were looking for reinforcement vehicles which had to be taken to the front line, and when we arrived where there were some, they said, "All right, you take these vehicles up." They were short of drivers, vehicles and almost everything else.

---

### PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

---

#### Oliver Studio

Specializing in  
MILITARY GROUPS  
PORTRAITS

328a - 8th Ave. W. Phone M4502

#### Electrical Contracting and Machinery Co.

Complete Electrical Service

808 - 9th Ave. West

Office: M 9888 - Shop: M 9688

Guy W. Blake  
W 1370

O. F. Hughes  
W 2625

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

Every officer could drive, because, in the training in England every officer has to be able to drive, and they were quite surprised when they found that every officer was a capable driver. We were therefore given the job of taking the vehicles up. The trip takes about seven days, and we made it in five days, so we had two days to take in side trips. The trip from Algiers was very much like leaving Calgary for Banff and then on through B.C. At that time it was winter and everything was green. When you leave the plain you start climbing and you come to foothills like on the road to Banff, and after that you come up into the regular mountains and through passes, and after three days you come out onto a big plain at over 8,000 feet in height.

Between Algiers and Tunisia proper there are mountains on every side, and where we went, even in parts of the Sahara desert, it was sunny and pleasant all day, but it was very cold at night—weather like 30 below zero here. At times we used our greatcoats in the day and at nights we used blankets as well. The desert was not sandy, but rather like down around Medicine Hat. It was sort of a “badlands” country that we crossed for three days, and then we came to another range of mountains which marked the border between Algeria and Tunisia. This was like B.C. country—lots of precipices and hills, though the roads were very good.

### **Fine Job by Army Service Corps.**

Every bit of food, ammunition and supply had to be brought six, seven and eight hundred miles by this one road—it was a wonderful job by the Army Service Corps. The road was very narrow and perfect organization was necessary to keep the convoys running. When we got into Tunisia, things were much better. Algeria was an old French protectorate, whereas Tunisia was under French control, but under a Bey. When the British and Americans came in they took over the roads and railways, and both of these were in very much better shape from that time on. From Sukolarga on, for miles and miles, we went through British and American encampments. At that time there were no fighter dromes close enough up to enable the Spitfires to carry on to any extent—the very nearest were Free French airdromes as far as eighty miles back from the front line, which was a bad situation for the small fighting planes. A short while later they were able to get Spitfires based much further forward.

Our Corps H.Q. were at Sukolarga, and they posted us to our various units. I was posted to the 46th Recce. Regiment, and there were two Recce. Regiments just moving into action. The 46th had come over just two weeks ahead of me, but I was in time to move up with them. I was glad of this, because I knew most of the 46th officers. Other officers were posted to the Guards Brigade of the 46th Division, or to our 6th Commandos. We were all pretty well posted to the same part of the front. Regimental H.Q. of the 46th was a Bajuk, not far from Sukolarga. The Colonel of the 46th Recce. I knew very well. He was an old British regular soldier in a horse cavalry regiment before the war and until he was posted to Africa was running the Small Arms School at Bisley. As I knew him well, I was very glad to be put under

his command. When I first arrived, "A" Squadron was under a Guards Brigade; "B" Squadron was under command of an Infantry Brigade, and "C" Squadron was under command of another Infantry Brigade. H.Q. Squadron was split up among the Brigades. This is what makes me think that the Canadian armoured units will never be used as a regiment by themselves. It is far too big. We were working on a 90-mile front, these three squadrons, all under brigades. We never worked as a recce. regiment. The old original idea of separate squadrons was the correct scheme, and I think they will have to go back to it. I do not believe that recce. will ever work as a regiment—it is far too big for control, for one thing. You cannot get one of them into a divisional front. A division very seldom works on a regimental front, and they had these squadrons spread out. This was one of the first things that I realized and they have got to show me—I do not think that they will ever do it differently.

#### **Outnumbered by the Germans.**

I stayed around Regimental H.Q. for a day or so. I did not want to do altogether recce. work, but I found that I did more of that than anything else. This was at the end of January. Our Army at that time consisted of 7th and 8th Divisions, which consisted of two Brigades (infantry) and then there was the 6th Armoured Division, one Armoured Brigade, and the Guards Brigade and then there was the Corps d'Afrique, two Battalions of French colonials, two Battalions of Americans and some smaller units, stretching all the way along from Kairouan to Cape Surât. We did not have, in quantity, either troops or vehicles. The Germans had from 300,000 to 400,000 troops and many vehicles. They had close to an Army for each of our Divisions, and the poor old Guards Brigade would be run up to hold off the Germans at one point and then would have to be rushed down to the far end of the front to hold off another bunch. Those that had been landed first in November had had a long, hard winter, and there were comparatively few of them left in good fighting shape. There was positively nobody to back them up to what there should have been. They were holding a front that a division could not hold, and they were finally pushed back.

#### **A. B. CUSHING MILLS**

Limited



LUMBER - SHINGLES  
WALL BOARDS  
INSULATION  
MILLWORK

**W4648 - PHONES - M4648**

**Athletic Goods  
Sports Supplies  
Recreation Equipment**

**MOTOR CAR SUPPLY  
COMPANY  
OF CANADA**

**317 Sixth Avenue West**

---

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

The 46th Division came out in January and they did a lot of very wonderful things. But still we were pitifully short of troops. It was not until March, when the 1st British Division and the 4th Division came out that the tide started to turn.

From Bazia I was posted to "C" Squadron at Toberka. The Guards had pushed the Germans back in December, and you have probably read of the deeds of the 8th Argyll Sutherlands when attached to the Guards Brigade. We were in reserve at Toberka and for three days we had things easy. There was a Battalion of Corps d'Afrique between Cape Surat and Sejinnan, and everyone felt things were going to be quiet. We were at what was known as a "Rest Camp." We were having tea (as is the habit of the English army every day at about 1630 hrs.) and suddenly we were surprised to find a number of carriers and many troops rushing into the camp. We asked them what they were going back for, and they said that they had been ordered back and that the German tanks were coming. We asked them who had ordered them back, and they did not know. We asked them where their troop leader was, and they did not know. We got into the armoured carriers and sent all these men back to report to their troop leader. We started to Sejinnan and met a constant stream of ambulances, anti-tank equipment and 25-pounders, and each outfit would hold up their hands and say that the German tanks were coming just the other side of Sejinnan. At each corner we were definitely warned that we could not go any further and that the German tanks were coming. So we kept on, going around one corner after another, and there was nothing there. So we finally went into Sejinnan, and next day the whole brigade was ordered back to its original position. It just went to show how easily a panic condition can set in, due to incautious action on the part of someone in the forward area. The Germans no doubt had displayed a few tanks and the whole brigade had moved back twenty miles!

### **Strong Officers Required.**

At Casserine Pass the same thing exactly had happened. The 46th Division had just come in and did not know their way around and somebody sighted a few tanks and the whole brigade was ordered back. One of the main reasons why I mention this is to show you that no matter whether it is the British, the Canadians or the Americans, these moves are all too easily started and that just a new disposition or movement of a few German tanks can easily lead to disastrous moves unless there are strong officers present to stop them.

About two days after this the attack started in the north. I suppose you read in the papers in February of this. It was rather interesting the way the attack developed. In the northern part the three main roads were well covered. There was about thirty miles between these roads in all and we had one brigade disposed to control each road. Further along towards the front there was one battalion of Corps d'Afrique (Free French). It appeared after that there was a road which was passable for German armoured units which was not marked on our map. The Germans started two battalions of Italians out in order to locate



## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

our main defences—prisoners told us afterwards how surprised the French were. The Italians were able to march two or three kilometers before they had to fight at all. The Italians were fairly well wiped out, but when the Germans had uncovered the defence they attacked in force, and while the Corps d'Afrique fought to the last man, this one battalion could not hold the main attack. We asked Italian officers who were captured why they had done this and they said they had been told by the Germans that there was no likelihood of running into any British or French at all; it would just be a question of marching forward to Cape Surat. When the main German attack with several battalions went over, after the Italians had been fairly well cleaned up, they got in behind our Brigade H.Q., captured the H.Q. staff, also 40,000 rounds of 25-pounder ammunition, all our 25-pounders, and almost all the equipment of that Brigade. This shows that you cannot count too much on some of these maps. This was an instance where, if we had had good reconnaissance, we probably would have seen the Germans and also had this additional road marked on our map.

### **British Forced Back.**

However, after several bad breaks of this kind the British 1st Army was right back to where it had been in December. Things were looking pretty tough. Gradually our O.P's were forced back further and further and finally it reached the stage where they were back to where they had been in December.

## **ROYALITE OIL COMPANY**

LIMITED

**A PROGRESSIVE FACTOR IN TURNER VALLEY  
DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1921**

J. H. McLEOD, President

**Head Office:**

**606 SECOND STREET WEST - CALGARY, ALBERTA**

**Transfer Agents:**

**The London & Western Trusts Co. Ltd.**

**Toronto, Ont.**

**Vancouver, B.C.**

**Transfers also made at the Head Office of the Company.**

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

At Luzargo, the Squadron had an entirely different form of job. We were in reserve in the north, but at Luzargo we were maintaining observation posts. We would put a troop on each hill to report enemy movements and when they would get too close, we would move back to the next hill. Nothing was ever done. It was just a case of reporting until we were forced back. We took up these positions around Luzargo for three weeks, until the end of February, and it was a recce. job. We had nearly seventy vehicles parked around in this little eucalyptus forest, near a bridge, and there was not sufficient cover, and as a result our vehicles were dive bombed every day. Brigade did not seem to care and so we lost one or two vehicles every day. This kept on, as I say, for three weeks, and these O.P's became quite a drill with us, and they are something a recce. regiment has got to do, because carriers are not much good for reconnaissance work, but they can be used as carriers, as we used them that way. During that time we had quite a few casualties. These observation posts were on these hills in broad daylight. Several times the Germans came and stole the carriers without the O.P.'s seeing them.

A number of vehicles were stolen right from under our eyes, driver and all. It shows you what he was on that kind of work. You can be sitting on a hill, watching very carefully, you think, and he will come around in some fashion, get into one of the carriers, and it will be driven away before you can do anything. To get to these O.P's we had little tracks that we went along. He came down every night and put mines in the tracks. He knew exactly where they all were, but we of course did not, and for the whole three weeks the engineers had to come along with a detector, riding at times in our vehicle, but chiefly the poor engineers had to walk the whole way, using the detector to search out the mines and then remove them. There would be fresh mines laid every day. We put out selected troops at night to catch these mine-laying parties, but we could not do it. We could not figure out what the reason was—why they would hear our men coming. We found out later that the secret was that they were using police dogs on very long leashes and as soon as our men got close they would find out from the dog's actions, and they would go back. A little later on the Guards' Brigade tried to catch them, but they could not do any better than we could. When they could not catch them, we figured that nobody could.

### **Churchill Tanks Arrive.**

We stayed at Luzargo until the end of February, and then we were ordered back to a northern sector again, and about that time some "Churchill" tanks with the Irish Horse Cavalry arrived, together with artillery, and it looked like a big attack. My squadron was put in with a Parachute Brigade, used as infantry, and there were other brigades of infantry, some well trained, and some that were comparatively green, and they organized the attack with the "Churchills" and they gave our armoured carriers the job of following behind the tanks, which went through with the infantry. It did not work very well, for the "Churchills" got through and we could not do so, so the second day we were taken out. A couple of other infantry brigades put in a diversion attack on another sector of that front.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

Following these attacks we had a straight recce. job along one or two roads, and the troop leader said, "At last we are at our regular job." After the attack was in its secondary stage the artillery kept going half a day without stopping, and we started up the road and ran into plenty of mines, for they were laying mines all over the place, and from then on it was just a question of having the engineers clear the mines and we would go forward. The engineers were doing most of the work. It worked out that we had no recce. work to do at all. To give you some idea of how fast this attack went, it took us only four days to cover eighteen miles, and there was absolutely no recce. work in this distance. The Churchills did a wonderful job.

All through that country the Germans had whole positions laid out on the off-side of the rock, cut in, and while our artillery was shelling them, or while they were being bombed, they would get into these rock caves and stay there until it was over. The tanks put an end to this, however, for as quickly as the shelling was over they would be at the mouth of the caves and fire straight in instead of waiting for the infantry to come on. Recce. work was practically hopeless. The Recce. Regiment troops and vehicles were used time and again as straight infantry—in fact, most of the time. They were used chiefly as cover troops for the engineers while the mines were being removed. I cannot see myself where in any type of warfare the Recce. Regiments may be used to any extent, for if we could not make use of them in the type of country we were in, where would they be of use? It seems as if their chief job would be patrolling roads against sudden surprise moves and being used as cover troops for the engineers clearing mines, but as Recce. Regiments, in the usual sense, I do not think there is any use in them at all.

### **Distributing Propaganda.**

One of our most regular jobs was distributing propaganda, and we used to do it often. We had passes through our lines printed in German and we used to give out bales of them every day, spreading them far and wide, and the Germans picked them up every day. We also distributed around these areas a great number of safe conduct passes printed in Italian and in German. They provided that the German or Italian could get a safe conduct through the British lines by use of the pass. We had a lot of Austrians and Italians bring them in and surrender, but no Germans. We also distributed other types of propaganda to them, and a lot of it was dropped from planes.

We also had to use a lot of propaganda on the Arabs. They were very unfriendly towards the British and Americans, and the reason was that we were with the French. They like the Germans and Italians, but not the British or Americans at all, the chief reason being because of the French.

I think this covers practically everything I saw. I was with my squadron up to the time I left to come home and I could not say a great deal more about the front where I was, but I will say that a recce. regiment, as a regiment, had to do everything but reconnaissance work.

## IT PAYS TO SHOP AT EATON'S



- WIDE ASSORTMENTS
- LEADING VALUES
- SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK



Look for this Seal on our Price Tickets. It denotes Merchandise brought to you as Outstanding Value at the price . . .

THE **T. EATON** CO.  
WESTERN LIMITED

## The Alaska Military Highway

(Address delivered by COL. T. W. ESSIG, United States Army, before the Alberta Military Institute on Friday, July 9th, 1948.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

THERE has been so much discussion about the Alaska Military Highway, the name of which was changed quite recently, and, I think, rightly so, that I suppose you would like to know just what its military object is. At the present moment, it is primarily military. It is a military highway, developed for that purpose, and for that purpose only. It is being pushed to completion at all possible speed and we hope, after the German situation is cleared up, will continue to be improved. No one knows the Russian situation in relation to what is going on. This situation is going to work out for the best, we hope, but it will be impossible to tell for a considerable time.

At the time this road was conceived, it was considered that it would be an important highway. It was hoped that it would be an improved paved highway for the entire distance and having a minimum width of 30 feet. Nobody, of course, believed, that 1,580 miles of this could be completed within a year. The U.S. Army was told to build a real road—a real highway. However, after about forty-two miles of the paved, highly improved type had gone through, it was decided that this type of highway would take at least five years, and we changed our objective.

### Present Objective.

The present objective is to build a highway from 22 to 26 feet in width; to hard surface it; to maintain it for the movement of supplies to Fairbanks, Alaska, and, in the event of an emergency, to do whatever else might be necessary. I hope it won't be necessary to use it for its original purpose. Trucks are running on it. A lot of people ask me what is running on it. We have moved 20,000 people over that road, not including trucks. We have moved the housing for 20,000 people over that road. We have moved a constant stream of supplies for our Air Corps over that road, and I would hesitate to estimate, at this time, how many thousand tons of goods have been moved over it. In January much to the surprise of the people of Fairbanks, "Greyhound" busses were brought there, their use being for the transportation of troops. I would like to mention just here that the transportation of troops in weather from 30 to 50 degrees below zero is no easy problem.

Let us go back to another point. On the 9th day of March an advance detachment moved into Dawson Creek. They were a Quartermaster's detachment. They immediately attempted to build sufficient quarters to take care of 5,000 others who were coming in behind them. Within six days a regiment moved in. That regiment, for four months, with its own organization and equipment, went on road building, on foot. They marched 325 miles, often at 35 degrees below zero, and they took with them to Fort Nelson four months' supply of food. Another regiment came in from the White Pass and Yukon with the object of

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

going in as far as they could, and started road building. Another regiment came from the north, through Alaska. Altogether the completed distance is 1,580 miles, not 1,625, as has been stated.

These men had not been acclimatized—there were negroes, for instance, from the south, from the deep south, and the temperature was quite regularly around 30 and 35 degrees below zero and they went through that winter and it went down to 70 below, and they still lived through it—and they lived in tents. Construction was not thought of at that time, it was considered that there was no time to construct anything. Everything was pushed to the limit. Their object was to get the job done and get out.

### **Completed by November 12th.**

However, the scene changed. It was believed that this road could be punched through before spring, and they did it, by 12th of November. It was believed that housing for the regular operation of the road could be brought in, and they did it. They built their own sawmills and the lumber went through. They brought in composite houses and composite huts of the type used by the C.C.C. In the meantime, they had no fresh fruit, no fresh vegetables, either, for over five months. They got along on a little tin of "C" ration. Our Quartermaster's Stores had any amount of dehydrated foods and had no one who knew how to use them.

Dehydrated foods were actually supposed to be the main item of diet. Later on, the Q.M. Stores brought in instructors in the use of dehydrated foods and we were able to use more of them with a great deal more satisfaction. Some of these days you will all be enjoying dehydrated foods.

— The equipment that had to be moved in was great. They took in over five thousand tons of equipment. This equipment was moved in at as low as 35 degrees below zero, and from a physical standpoint it was a great piece of work. This equipment was driven in under its own power. They crossed the Peace River thirty miles from Dawson Creek. They arrived at Nelson a month later. Of course, at that time they could do nothing on the project until spring came, but they were there. That was the object of sending in a four months' supply of food. In the spring, approximately by the 1st of June, all these people started in opposite directions and began to drive their way through. In something like six months they punched their way through and joined up near the Alaskan border—that was about November 12th.

### **Beautiful Scenery.**

About that same time I made a trip up the highway, and was astonished at the scene. I was fortunate, getting right through to Trelwayn Lake, the most beautiful spot I think that I have ever seen. Other difficulties came up. When we started we had 1,000 trucks on the deadline. These trucks that were inoperative, in some cases, needed only one or two operations to put them back in shape, but there was a tremendous scarcity of spare parts. Consequently, at one time, half our

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

equipment was immobilized. Part of our difficulty lay in providing truck drivers. We could have used ten thousand truck drivers, and we did not have them—I do not think that there are ten thousand good truck drivers anywhere. Originally it was conceived that the engineers' troops would be used as truck drivers. However, you cannot teach people to drive trucks at 50 to 70 below zero.

The weather went down to 72 below on the 21st of December. It came around to 50 below and stayed that way. In the time from February on we had a tremendous job to get in enough supplies for another spring breakup. We had considerably less than ninety days' supply of food, and we had to get them under shelter. As I said before, all during the winter we were attempting to get them under shelter. A tremendous amount of work had to be done. We also went out on the road to pick up dead equipment. We brought with us originally very heavy cranes to handle heavy machinery, and we put them to work. Some of them started working towards Dawson Creek and some drivers went to Fairbanks to bring in trucks. I will say that we had a wonderful bunch of drivers, for they seemed to be able to bring in anything with four wheels. We still, however, did not have New York taxicab drivers. In some cases we had men who could do almost anything with a car or truck—in others, men who did not know much more than how to put in a spark plug or some other little minor repair.

### **Temperature of Seventy Below.**

Many, many times we had to let trucks run all night in order to keep them warm enough to start off in the morning, and I can tell you that this kind of thing was terribly hard on our supplies. I can tell you honestly that it is incredible, almost, the things you have to do to keep trucks running at such temperatures as around 70 below zero. On the way from White Horse, they had to stop every two or three miles to blow out the gas line, and blowing it out was no small job.

We lost very, very few people through shortage of clothing or equipment. They all had lots of the proper kind of clothing. The food was one of our greatest problems. You will find that a cook generally prepares what a cook likes. That was the reason the smaller organizations moved in first and brought some of the staff—to train them. They trained, for instance, one of the finest bunches of "Cat" drivers you ever saw.

However, the point is that you can now travel on the road. Our big problem today is to get our lines of communication straightened out; to keep the traffic moving smoothly and to be able to blow it up to any size necessary, in the case of an emergency. As a purely military operation, we will have this road capable of doing its job by this Fall; we do not doubt that whatever. We are not, however, figuring on doing any sitting down. We hope, undoubtedly, that it will not be necessary to use the road for the purpose for which it was begun. God knows what the future will bring—as I read the Jap, he would sacrifice not only the first man but the last man, to save his face at the last minute, so you never know. In the meantime, we can feel that the West Coast of

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

U.S., Canada and Alaska is safe. We can only hope that in the long run the Jap will not decide to "save face" to the extent that this road will be used as a road for military supply.

### **Future Benefits of the Road.**

Now I would like to mention some of the future benefits in regard to the road. I know many of you in Western Canada hope to see this road put to its best use after the war. You would like to know of what real use it can be to you, then. It is an access road to the natural resources and in North America you have got wonderful coal mines, but I do not believe that one one-thousandth part of them have been touched, considering what I have seen up there. As a scenic road, I question it, not because it is not a scenic road, but because it is so far from the centres,—it would take at least a 30-day vacation to make the trip. Wealthy people are now conscious of this road and the possibilities it opens up. It is definitely not a traffic road to Europe and the Orient at this time. When it costs \$2.00 a gallon to get gas to Watson Lake, you can realize the advantage of having this road to get our supplies in to our bases and for our lines of communication.

Of course, it must be remembered that at present it is comparatively a single narrow road. If, in the development of the future, it is broadened and improved to the type of road we are most used to in this continent, so much the better. The main thing at this time is that a road is there and that it is ready for use.

# Calgary's



# Style Headquarters

When a service man thinks of a Uniform, Greatcoat, or any wearing apparel, the first place he thinks of is J. J. FITZPATRICK & CO. LTD. We are the largest outfitters in Alberta of Service Clothing and Accessories.

---

---

Quality, Moderate Prices and Fast, Dependable  
Service is at your Command always.

---

---

334 - 8th Avenue West

Calgary, Alta.



## Anti-British Feeling Dissipated

(Report of an address delivered by COMMANDANT MAJOR GABRIEL BONNEAU, representative in Canada of the French Committee of National Liberation, before the Alberta Military Institute on Friday, September 17th, 1943, as reproduced from the Calgary Herald of September 18th, 1943)

THE anti-British feeling which developed in France after Dunkerque was dissipated when the Germans had carried the war to England and found the British people did not weaken under the aerial bombardment of London.

That thought was expressed by Commandant Major Gabriel Bonneau, representative in Canada of the French Committee of National Liberation, when he answered a question at the Alberta Military Institute.

The Commandant addressed the Institute members on French relations and then answered a number of questions. T. W. Collings, K.C., vice-president, was in the chair.

Asked the reaction of the French people to the "Oran incident," Commandant Bonneau stated the French had been bitter after Dunkerque and accused the British of being "willing to fight their battles on French soil."

### **Only British Could Save Them.**

Then when the war had been carried to England by air and the British had fought back and successfully resisted the German attacks the French realized that their salvation could only come through the British.

When the "Oran incident" happened and the British Navy had bombarded the French fleet at Oran the French had agreed it was necessary and the general thought had been that the action had not gone far enough.

Commandant Bonneau declared that France was united against Germany and that the majority of people were opposed to the Vichy government and "any fourth republic."

There had been no real division between DeGaulle and Giraud, he declared, but for six months it had been impossible for them to meet and discuss their problems.

### **Vichy Government Illegal.**

The Vichy government was illegal and had given France to Germany when France could have resisted. That action had been taken because it had believed it had its compensations in safety from the fear of Communism and for social security reasons. "Though the Vichy government accomplished its coup it was never legal for it was promised it would be put to the people, but that has never been done," he declared.

He said the task of the Committee of National Liberation was to lead the French war effort; feed the people of France; to try to organize a general election in France after the war, and up to the time of liberation to attempt to defend the French rights with the allied nations.

The Commandant said the committee "is a young organization working hard without much money to administer an empire of 40,000,000 people."

## Canadian Citizenship

(Address delivered by Mr. D. W. CLAPPERTON before the Alberta Military Institute on October 22nd, 1948).

MY original intention was to deal with qualifications for Canadian citizenship, the ways in which it is attained, and make some suggestions about changes in the procedure regarding naturalization. However, I would like to widen the scope of the discussion and take a look at the post-war situation, and the place of Canada in the post-war world. After all, one cannot deal with the qualifications for Canadian citizenship without paying some attention, not only to the kind of Canada we may expect in the future, but also to the kind of world in which Canadians will, I hope, play an important role.

I will have to spend a little time in clearing the ground and, in doing so, I shall have to refer to some figures, which is always an unwise thing to do in a public address, particularly if the figures are very large. It is, however, necessary to get some idea of the number of people we have in Canada, and what kind of folk they are. I am going to use the 1931 census, because I have not been able to get the complete figures for the 1941 census. In any case, I would rather take the 1931 figures because they are not affected by the war, and are, therefore, more likely to reflect normal conditions. According to the 1931 census, the total population of Canada was 10,376,786. The 1941 figures will, of course, show a substantial increase. I am not going to burden you with the details of the national origin of these people. The point I wish to make is, that, so far as national origin is concerned, we are very mixed indeed and to the Anglo-Saxons, who are bound by ties of tradition, sentiment and affection to Britain, of whom I am one, may I say that it is very necessary to keep in mind that in Canada the Anglo-Saxons are not in the majority. Those of British origin, i.e., English, Irish, Scottish, Welsh, are slightly under 50% of the total population. Now, if we are to take a realistic view of Canadian citizenship, it is very important that we should keep this factor in mind.



*Mr. D. W. Clapperton*

### **Anglo-Saxons Prevail.**

But although the Anglo-Saxons are not in the majority, I think it is true that, on the whole, the Anglo-Saxon tradition, the Anglo-Saxon spirit, has prevailed throughout the Dominion. By the Anglo-Saxon

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

tradition and spirit, I mean the well known freedoms of speech, of thought, of religion, respect for law and order, and the general tolerance and decency which our Canadian people exhibit in their relations to one another. I think we in Canada have not realized democracy to the same extent that they have in Britain but, for a young country, we have done pretty well, and in the long run the British tradition has prevailed over the reactionary forces; so that those who may be worried about the fact that the Anglo-Saxons are not in the majority, and are likely to be a smaller minority in the future, can take comfort because it is not important that the people of Canada should be all Anglo-Saxons. The great and important thing is that they should be good Canadians. That is the problem we have ahead of us; making all these people, the present Canadians, the future Canadians, the new Canadians, into good Canadian citizens, and I am sure that we can solve this problem if we can only maintain the Anglo-Saxon spirit and tradition.

There has been a good deal of talk, and some headshaking, about the "so-called" foreigners in Canada. By foreigners, I suppose we mean those Europeans of other than British origin. According to the 1931 census, there were nearly two millions of Canadians in this class, and doubts have been expressed as to the progress of assimilation amongst these people. I have had occasion to look into this matter and I have reached the conclusion that these people, excepting those who have been segregated in communities, have done a pretty good job of fitting themselves into the life and society of Canada, bearing in mind that they have got little assistance from us, i.e., the Anglo-Saxons. On the whole, they are good loyal Canadians and one has only to look at the lists of men in the armed forces to see that there has been no failure on the part of these foreigners to respond to the call of duty.

### **Variety Essential.**

There may be some who would like to see nothing but Anglo-Saxons in this country; but I am not one of them. Variety is the spice of life. I rate as a Scotsman, but even I could not contemplate with equanimity a world populated entirely by Scotsmen. Such universal excellence would become very boring. In any case, what do you think Canada would be like today if we had never had any people in it but Anglo-Saxons. Just think of that for a moment.

Now I am getting a little nearer to the substance of my address, but I still have some more ground to clear. I would like to look for a moment at these questions: Do we need more people in Canada? If we take in immigrants, should they be all Anglo-Saxons? If, within certain limitations, which I will deal with later, we take in a mixture, will we injure ourselves materially? Will we injure ourselves spiritually? Is isolation possible for Canada? My view is that we must have more people. We cannot possibly expect them to be all Anglo-Saxons. In fact, I think it would be better to have a mixture. Purity of race is a myth. The great races have been very mixed. I do not think we will injure ourselves materially or spiritually by taking in

immigrants, and I am quite sure that isolation is impossible for Canada, indeed for any country. If in the post-war period we attempt to shut ourselves up within the boundaries of our own country, we will work our own ruin. If we set up walls against the rest of the world, it will not be long before the walls will be pushed over and fall upon us and destroy us. There seems to be a law, and I am inclined to think it is a moral law, that if you fail to put your property to good use, someone will take it away from you. To put it another way, the only justification for holding property is the putting of it to good use.

### **Canada's Future Population.**

But it may be said that we cannot support more people; that there are already in Canada as many people as the country can take care of. Those who say so should read a booklet written by Professor Griffith Taylor, who is an eminent geographer. It is entitled "Canada's Role in Geopolitics." He makes the statement that, having regard to climate and natural resources, Canada could support a population of 50 millions, and that in Southern Alberta, by which he means that portion of the Province from Edmonton to the International Boundary, we could support a population of 20 millions. Geographers take long range views, and Professor Taylor does not suggest that these figures can be realized within our lifetime. Probably, according to his ideas, it would take two hundred years. But, with all due respect to Professor Taylor, I think that we could, by planning, shorten the range and bring about this increase in perhaps fifty or one hundred years. It would, of course, require planning on a great scale, but we could bring about, through development of irrigation, forestry, power, coal and other things, the greatest expansion ever known in the history of mankind. I think it is no exaggeration to say that there is no place in the whole world where a greater material development, and consequent prosperity, is more likely than in Alberta. That may be a breath-taking vision and probably you will put it down to my incorrigible optimism. But it is a fine mark to shoot at. However, no such development can be realized without people. The richest country in the world is worth nothing without people. There is glib talk about our great natural resources, almost as if they were money in the bank. These things are worth exactly nothing until they are put to use, until labor and skill and energy are applied to them. Is there sufficient labor, skill and energy in the country now to put all these things to use? Of course not. Therefore, we need more people, and lots and lots of them.

### **How to Increase Population.**

So I now come to the question which is the main part of my address. How can we get these people? There are, of course, only two ways, either by birth within the Dominion or by immigration from other countries. If we wait for the natural increase to take effect it will be a long, long time before Professor Griffith Taylor's figures can be realized and, in any event, the world will not permit us to hold empty spaces which are not being developed, so that we will have to face the fact that, after the war, we are going to take in a great many

## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

---

immigrants. But let me say at once that I am not in favor of unregulated, unrestricted immigration. The immigration policy of thirty years ago will not do today. It may have been all right in those days because the people were simply seeking for cheap land, and there was plenty of that then, so all you had to do was let them in and let them find the land. But conditions are quite different now. We must see to it that the immigrants are of such kind that they will be likely to fit in to the economy of the country, and there must be machinery for directing them into the channels where they are needed.

Now let us look at the way in which people become Canadian citizens.

In the first place those that are born in Canada are, without doubt, Canadian citizens. They will grow up and, in due time, when they reach the age of 21, they will become entitled to vote; no other qualifications are required. It is not necessary that they should be able to read and write, although they probably will be able to do so, since we have compulsory education. It is not necessary that they should have any standard of intelligence. Under present conditions they will not have to go through any ceremony when they reach the age of 21, and so become entitled to vote. Except for what they may have been taught in school, there will be no duty cast upon anyone to instruct them as to the rights and duties of Canadian citizens. Could there be some kind of ceremony when these new Canadians attain their majority, at which it would be impressed upon them that they were now of full estate, competent to vote and that, while they have certain rights as citizens, they have also certain duties. Should not the rights and duties of citizens be written into a code? At present there is no statute, no government regulation or rule which sets out the rights and duties of citizens. If the young Canadian wants to know what these are, he will have to search through the books to get the information, but he will get nothing official. If a short code were drawn up, it could be distributed to young Canadians.

### **Citizenship Requirements.**

Now let us look at the immigrant. How does he become a citizen? The present requirements in such cases are that the immigrant must have resided in Canada for five years, have an adequate knowledge of the English or the French language, and be of good character. The application is posted in the office of the Clerk of Court and then comes before a Judge of the Supreme Court and the applicant is required to appear in person before the Judge. If the Judge is satisfied as to his qualifications, he is recommended to the Secretary of State for naturalization, and so he becomes a Canadian citizen. After the end of this year the procedure will be changed. One year's notice of intention to apply for naturalization will be required, and when all the requirements are fulfilled, the Certificate of Naturalization will be sent from Ottawa to the Clerk of Court. The applicant will then attend in Court, take the Oath of Allegiance in open Court, and be given his Certificate. Now I want to make certain suggestions about alterations in this pro-

cedure, and I am making them mainly because of the likelihood of a great immigration into Canada after the war. The whole question of the moving of people after the war will, of course, have to be dealt with by some international organization. It will not be possible for the matter to be dealt with by individual countries. The problem will have to be taken as a whole and then the parts to be taken by the different nations will have to be assigned to them by this international organization. I think, however, that in any such organization it is obvious that three classes of immigrants will have to be considered. There will be those who are absolutely charity cases, distressed people who require to be looked after. We do not know whether the international organization will ask Canada to take some of these people in, or whether they will all be put in some international settlement where they can be rehabilitated. But which ever happens, Canada will have to take its share. The point is that if these people come in they should not be allowed to come into any country and mix in with the rest of the population. It is obvious that for some time they will have to be wards of some country. Their health and welfare will have to be looked after by the State and, therefore, they require to be treated separately from other classes of immigrants. Then there will be the class of immigrant, not absolutely on the charity basis, but requiring to be helped partially. Obviously, that class will require separate treatment. The third class might be termed the "independents", people who can be expected to look after themselves after they come into the country. I make no attempt to lay down specific rules as to how these classes should be treated. I merely make the point that,

.....  
**Members of all Military Units**  
.....

**Are assured a Cordial Welcome at the**

**PALACE**

**P. D. EGAN**  
Manager,

**CALGARY'S FAMILY THEATRE**

**Where the LATEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE in  
MOVING PICTURES are ALWAYS FEATURED.**

.....

obviously, the treatment must be different for each class. But there are certain requirements which I think should be applied to all these classes. First of all, there is the question of health. All immigrants, without exception, should be subjected to a strict medical examination. If any of them are diseased, or unhealthy, they should not be allowed to come into the country and mix with the rest of the people. I think the medical examination should take place at the place of origin. It would be futile to bring the people here and then examine them and perhaps have to deport them. In the next place, I contend that every immigrant should be able to read and write in English before he or she gets his Canadian citizenship. That means that as soon as the immigrant comes into the country he must devote himself to learning the language, and I think he should be told at the very beginning that he will not get his Canadian citizenship unless he does become qualified in the English language. You will note that the present requirement is that the applicant should have an adequate knowledge of English or French. I take exception to the use of the word "adequate." Some years ago Judge Tweedie refused to recommend an applicant because he could not read or write. The matter was referred to the Department at Ottawa and this ruling was given out:

"It is not required that the applicant be able to read and write either language. It is sufficient that they understand English or French and are able to make themselves understood."

#### **Able to Read and Write.**

I think it should be quite definitely established that the applicant be able to read and write in English. This brings up the question of bilingualism. The present requirement is that there should be an adequate knowledge either of English or French. I don't want to raise any more trouble than I can avoid, but I would like to say that my own view is that we should have one language. I think it is obvious that people cannot live in society with each other unless they have a common means of communication. What the language should be is a matter of controversy at the present time. My contention is that it should be the language of the majority. I am looking at this matter from a practical standpoint and, with all due respect to those who advocate bilingualism, I think it is not a practical proposition. The business of the country can only be conducted in one language. Then the next requirement should be a definite understanding, conveyed to the immigrants at the time of entry into Canada, that they will get their citizenship on exactly the same terms as all others. It should be clearly understood that there are to be no favors shown to anybody. No immigrant should be permitted to come in on the understanding that the laws are to be relaxed in any respect in his favor. We made a great mistake when we admitted the Dukhobors on the understanding that they would not be compelled to observe all the laws that applied to other Canadian citizens. We should not repeat that mistake. Another requirement should be that the immigrant should be told at the time of entry into the country that in due time he will have to

qualify himself and become a Canadian citizen. People should not be allowed to come in and simply neglect for an indefinite period to take out naturalization. We have seen examples of that in this country. People have been here for thirty years and took so little interest in the affairs of the country that they never applied for naturalization. The immigrant should be told at the time of entry that if he does not in due time qualify himself as a Canadian citizen he will have to get out.

These are my own suggestions as to alterations which should be made in the present rules and regulations regarding citizenship, both for the Canadian born and the immigrant. You may have different ideas about these things, but I do think they are matters which should be given consideration. I would welcome any questions or any discussion on these or other matters.

### **Objections to Immigration.**

Before I conclude, I would like to say a word or two about the objections to immigration. There is a good deal of loose talk about this, but I think the substantial objections fall under two headings. The first is, that bringing in immigrants will create unemployment. The idea seems to be that, if you bring in an immigrant he will obviously displace a man who is already working in the country; that the amount of labor in the country is fixed; that there is only so much of it to be shared around amongst the various people. Now this idea is, I think, entirely fallacious. I contend that the bringing in of immigrants who are properly selected and may be expected to fit themselves into the economy of the country, will create more employment. In support of this proposition I would like to draw your attention to the experience after the first Great War. In the years following the first Great War there was an enormous army of distressed people hammering at the doors of all the countries of the world—men, women and children without passports, so that they had no right to remain in any country, and, if forced to go back to the countries of their origin they would have been killed or starved to death. The very existence of this army was a menace to international peace. The sufferings of these people were heart-rending. I do not propose to go into details about that. I merely wish to point out that, after this war is over we will have the same problem, and that it will be of far greater magnitude and severity. At that time something was done to relieve the situation and immigrants were placed in various countries. It was felt at that time that the absorption of a big body of mostly destitute refugees by already impoverished countries would result in ruin. However, the fact is that these refugees have proved a blessing to the countries in which they have been settled. They have increased the production of cereals, tobacco and silk. They have planted vines and introduced the production of high-class sultana raisins, and started the carpet industry. Sir John Hope Simpson is an authority on this subject, and here is what he said to those who at that time were alarmed about our own unemployment problem:





Shop with . . .

**CONFIDENCE**  
At the "BAY"

It's the steady rain that soaks and it's the day in, day out dependability of our quality and service that prompts more and more Calgarians to follow that good old Western custom and trade at the "BAY".

**Hudson's Bay Company.**  
INCORPORATED 2<sup>ND</sup> MAY 1870

### **Unemployment Problem.**

"Everyone says: 'But look, we have nearly two million unemployed,' suggesting that if you bring in a new man the amount of labor that is available will be reduced by the amount that the new man would take. That doctrine seems to me to be fallacious. We have been trying to find out about this aspect, and it is reported that in Belgium there are three thousand Belgian citizens employed by refugees, and in Holland there are twelve thousand Dutch citizens employed by three thousand German refugees. We have not been able to get figures for Great Britain. It is very difficult to isolate the effect of refugee immigration in this respect, but we do know for a fact that the fur trade from Leipzig has largely been transferred to London. I am satisfied that history will repeat itself if we will be liberal in our treatment of refugees. When you think of the past, never has Great Britain suffered through the influx of refugees. On the contrary, we have gained every time. And now, when, according to Professor Carr-Saunders, we may look forward to a somewhat rapid decline in our population, surely the time has come to welcome those who will counteract this fall in the population and at the same time bring to us gifts and abilities which perhaps we do not possess."

The next main objection to immigration is that these "so-called" foreigners will destroy our British traditions. I have already said something about this, but there are one or two things to which I would like to call your attention, because I think they support the view that these "so-called" foreigners are perhaps more eager to uphold the British tradition than we imagine. What was the urge that brought these people to Canada in the past; that will bring them here in the future? If they were asked, they would doubtless say that they wanted to get on in life, to improve their material welfare; but deep down in their hearts I believe there has been, and will be, a strong, though unexpressed desire to live in a land of freedom. They may be unable to find words to express that desire, but it is there, and on it there can be built a good Canadian citizenship. Here are some examples which I think support my contention:

- (a) Ukranians.
- (b) Leslie's letter.
- (c) Vanzetti letter.

### **Canada's Part in Post-War World.**

It is all a question of whether we are going to be parochial or world-wide in our viewpoint. Canada has a part to play in the post-war world. Although relatively small with regard to other countries, there

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

is no reason why Canada should not be one of the leaders in the movement towards international co-operation. Great nations have not always been great in numbers. We are living in an age of change. We are moving from nationalism to internationalism. The present period can be compared in some respects to the movement a few hundred years ago from Feudalism to Nationalism. Canada has a choice. She may attempt to draw apart from world affairs; if so, she will have become the plaything of international forces over which she will have no control. Or she can become a member of a great international partnership and play a man's part in the destiny of the human race. We hear all kinds of forebodings about the impossibility of the different races understanding each other. I do not think there is much fear about this, if they are only allowed to meet together. Mix them up. You will be surprised how readily the barriers of misunderstanding will be broken down. Even the difficulties of language and pronunciation are not insuperable. I admit that the pronunciation of English is a headache for foreigners, but when they associate with English-speaking people they find out that the English are not as difficult as the pronunciation of their language. And dealing with the matter in a more serious vein—there is a community of spirit which arises through the association of people in a great cause. The war effort has brought together all sorts and conditions of men, and that association of mind and spirit will not be easily forgotten. Here is the epitaph written by a British pilot in memory of a brother officer, a Belgian, who escaped to England when Belgium was invaded and joined the R.A.F. and was afterwards killed:

Here in the corner of an English shire,  
Far from the Homeland that he fought to save,  
A Belgian pilot sleeps, who dying gave  
His all, for all of England to admire.

Here was a warrior of the lonely sky,  
Modest and brave, outstanding of his race,  
Who winged the outer air with swallow's grace—  
To us it hardly seemed that he could die.

And many friends who loved him, and who live,  
Give thanks to him; his was the magic touch  
That plucked them from the death he scorned so much,  
And like a shepherd homed them.

Do not grieve  
If you should pass this way in after years—  
His was a life that shone too bright for tears.

The movement towards a common life has been going on throughout the ages. The impulse towards a wider brotherhood is a persistent trait of human nature. It is perhaps stronger today than ever it has been. The question is whether Canada is prepared to take on the role of an adult nation and assume its proper part in directing and helping towards that world-wide brotherhood. It will not be an easy road. It will be

a very hard road; but it is the only road for men to travel. It is the only way in which men can find fulfillment and happiness. Let us be ready—

“To steel our souls against the lust of ease,  
To find our welfare in the general good,  
To hold together merging all degrees  
In one wide brotherhood.

“To teach that he who saves himself is lost,  
To bear in silence though our hearts may break,  
To spend ourselves and never count the cost  
For others greater need.”

## **To Members . . .**

### **OF THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE**

Members of the Institute are indebted to the various firms who have purchased advertising space in this Journal and thereby made its publication possible.

**IF EACH MEMBER WILL ENDEAVOUR TO  
EXTEND HIS PATRONAGE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART,  
DURING THIS YEAR, TO THOSE FIRMS ADVERTISING  
AND MENTION THE INSTITUTE WHEN SO  
DOING, THE VALUE OF THE JOURNAL AS AN  
ADVERTISING MEDIUM WILL BE ESTABLISHED.**

The Institute earnestly solicits your support for those firms who have used this Journal as an advertising medium.

## Problems to Face After the War

(Address delivered by MAJOR GENERAL W. A. GRIESBACH, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., before the Alberta Military Institute on Wednesday, November 10th, 1943).

I AM very pleased to be here this evening to take part in this meeting. It is proposed, I understand, to do some honour to certain officers who have recently been retired from the service under the age limit. The president's articulation, or my failing hearing, has left some doubt in my mind as to whether these gentlemen were "retired" or "fired". In any case it is a painful process.

I hasten, however, to say on my own behalf that I resigned my appointment as Inspector General when I found that my health no longer permitted me to do the job properly. I may take this opportunity to say that I retired without grievance or complaint. In my travels throughout the country I ran into a great many old friends and comrades whom it was a delight to meet again. A few individuals in the higher brackets were inclined to be snooty. I followed the rule which I have observed through life of whacking those gentry twice as hard as they whack me. My Minister treated me with great kindness. He bore with me with a fortitude which compares only with that of the martyrs in the early Christian Church. I had a happy time and endeavoured to give higher authority a run for its money.



*Maj.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach  
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.*

### Question of Memorial Day.

As well, this is the eve of Memorial Day and our thoughts must turn upon all that that day means to us, and yet I fear that to make a speech on the general question of Memorial Day is a matter of extreme difficulty unless one relapses into the platitudes which have been used on the occasion of Memorial Day ever first since the first Armistice Day.

I think that for the future we shall have to have a new form of Memorial Day exercise. There is another Armistice Day, or something equivalent thereto, coming, and I feel that for the future we shall have to have one day in the year in which we remember all those of our acquaintance who served in wars within our recollection and paid the supreme sacrifice, or perhaps we might use the occasion of Memorial Days in the future to stress the importance of preparation and training for future wars, pointing to the lives of those who in the intervening years have, by their example and by their final deaths, shown the

importance of preparation not only in physical things but in the spiritual sense; and to stress the real value to the country of the man who believes it to be his duty to fight and if need be to die that his country may live.

Following the conclusion of this war there should be no doubt in the minds of intelligent people that our position in the world is based upon the efforts and the sacrifices of our fighting men and this in turn should point to the fact that our continuance as a strong and virile nation is more dependent on the character of our people than our capacity to manufacture equipment and the like. It is a matter of great comfort to all of us that the army we now have in the field is up to the highest standard which we in our day and generation gave to this country. It is a comforting thought that when all these young men return at the conclusion of the present war they will join with the survivors of the last war in the holding of strong and sane opinions on this very question of the duty of the citizen to his country.

### **Germany and Japan Will Seek Revenge.**

What we can foresee at the moment is that if we can defeat Germany and Japan as completely as our leaders say we can, then we may count upon it that both these nations will devote themselves to the single idea of revenge. Upon this point we ought not to be deceived. Since the last war the Germans as a solid nation have devoted themselves to preparation for the present war. This we could see as time passed and we were not unmindful of the history of the German people. It will be remembered that Napoleon decisively defeated the Prussians at Jena in 1806, or thereabouts. As a condition of the peace which followed, Napoleon insisted that the Prussian army should never exceed thirty thousand men.

In carrying out this treaty the Prussians evaded the spirit of the treaty by adopting the system of military conscription whereby their army never exceeded thirty thousand men, but always consisted of recruits receiving a vigorous training, with the result that they appeared in the Waterloo campaign in 1815 with an army of several hundred thousand men who had been trained in batches of thirty thousand men at a time.

**For The Best Paints**  
— Use —  
**KWICKWORK RUBBER  
ENAMEL**  
**SOFTONE VELVET WALL-  
FINISH**  
**International Varnish  
Company, Ltd.**  
**CALGARY, ALBERTA**

**"fresh up"** POLAR  
**with** AERATED  
 WATER  
WORKS  
LTD.

## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

---

The whole history of the German people is filled with the spirit of survival and resurgence in the course of which they conceal from the world and from their own people the policy which lies behind all their efforts. This is the especial duty of the great general staff which in peace and war has served the Germans so well.

### **Democracies Must Act Quickly.**

The problem therefore at the conclusion of this war is to find some method by which the allied peoples in this war may nip such plans in the bud. This will call, one would say, for the creation of some superior body which can take action without much discussion and apply the necessary force to the German and Japanese people. This delegation of power to provide for forceful and vigorous action at the right time and in the right place means in effect the surrender of the national conscience to some outside body. By this I mean that the supreme act of the exercise of the national conscience is the making of war and the making of peace. Democracies debate this question so long that they throw away the advantages which come from speedy and effective measures of this character. You see throughout history in democracies that going to war is always a very debatable question. In a democracy that question must be settled by the people who have to be brought to agreement.

In the greatest democracy of all, the United States, you observe, in their major conflicts, their leaders have never been able to bring them to the scratch at the right time. They are doing a very good job now, it is true, but it is not to be forgotten that in the last war from August 4th, 1914, until February 7th, 1917, they remained aloof. Similarly in the present war, if they had not been attacked in December, 1941, and had Germany and Italy refrained from declaring war upon the United States, God only knows when they would have come in to this war. Meanwhile from September, 1939, until December 7th, 1941, we and other members of the British Commonwealth carried the load by ourselves.

### **New Organization Required.**

This question of the creation of a super body with power to act is the problem upon which we are going to have a great deal of trouble at the conclusion of this war. It is conceivable that failure to provide for such a body empowered to take appropriate action at the appropriate time will simply mean landing us in another war twenty-five years hence.

We ought not to be satisfied with any ersatz organization such as we had in the League of Nations. This is a subject upon which we should now bestow a great deal of serious thought. I assure you, from experience, that as soon as this war is won we shall have people in Canada, who are ignorant and short-sighted, who will constantly be nibbling at the general thought of war and will be advocating kindness, consideration of justice and the like to encourage our enemies and to weaken our own strength. In our universities the pink professors will be in the forefront of this discussion.

### **Commonwealth Needs Strengthening.**

It is a comforting thought, however, that this war has disclosed that the students in the universities in the past twenty years have not attached a great deal of importance to the vapourings of these gentry. I recollect that at the British Commonwealth Conference held in Australia there were eight of these men on the Canadian delegation. They stalwartly put forward the thought that the Germans had been badly treated by the Treaty of Versailles; that they were a kindly people, struggling forward under the chains with which we had bound them; that war with them or anybody else was unthinkable in the new day which they were preparing.

They were unanimous in the opinion that if Great Britain, out of pure meanness declared war, or became party to a war, that Canada would immediately declare her neutrality. In short, these gentlemen made not a single contribution to the strengthening and up-building of the Commonwealth, but rather sought to destroy it. Some of them are probably now cognizant of the fact that if they had had any influence at all what they were really doing was to weaken us and to render our ultimate participation in the war the more difficult and the more costly, not only in treasure but in the lives of our young men.

### **Should Have Intervened Earlier.**

Returning to Canada, members of the delegation attacked me for disclosing what their attitude had been after I had signed a document pledging myself to secrecy. My reply to that complaint has always pleased me. I pointed out that if one received a telephone message one day from a certain individual asking for a confidential interview the average man would probably invite the individual to call on him. Upon calling, the man might say, "In the strictest confidence I want to make a statement to you". You would probably invite him to go ahead. He then would say, "On Saturday morning I propose to go down to the city hall and shoot the mayor." What would be the duty of a good citizen? Shortly, it would be to notify the mayor and the police, and that was my attitude in the matter.

---

#### **PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS**

**Picture Framing**

and FRAMED PICTURES for  
GIFTS for all occasions

**J. IVAN LINTON**

326a - 8th Ave. West  
Over Metropolitan Store—Phone R2311

Roofings  
Installation Board  
Masonite, Etc.

**Frank J. Barker & Co.**

527 EIGHTH AVENUE W.  
CALGARY



## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

I found that the British Commonwealth Relations Conference was neither British nor Commonwealth. If this delegation had any purpose in their minds at all it was to destroy the Commonwealth. Thus I was thereby relieved from my obligation of secrecy and was free to whack them whenever I felt like it, and that I have done. During this war most of them have kept very mum, but as soon as this war is over they will be up to their old tricks again.

It is plain now that if we had intervened forcefully when the Germans remilitarized the Rhine we might have nipped this war in the bud. When we allowed the Germans, without protest, to over-run Austria, we did nothing but encourage them; when we abandoned Czechoslovakia, we wrote the darkest and dirtiest page in the history of the English-speaking people. These Czechoslovakians will never forgive us, and probably they will never trust us, and they will be right.

### **Splendid Army in Europe.**

This organization has throughout the years played a useful part in an attempt to maintain the military spirit, and I think it has succeeded. The best evidence of that is the splendid army which we have in Europe today, but with the conclusion of this war I predict that we shall have to begin the fight all over again. We shall be greatly strengthened by the young men who come back from this war. If they have not seen much fighting as yet, they should, at least, have learned something.

One of the things which should receive our careful consideration is the bringing in to this country of people who refuse to bear arms when we get into war. At this moment thousands of Hutterites are picking up the best land in the province, but they are exempt from military service as conscientious objectors. In British Columbia, the police of that province are struggling to prevent the Doukabors from burning down school houses and running around naked. They, too, are exempt from military service, having been promised by the Canadian government that if they would come to this country as settlers they would not be required to do military service.

I think in future we could ask emigrants into this country the specific question, "Have you any conscientious objection to military service?" If the emigrant says "Yes" he should be turned back from our frontiers and never admitted to Canada. We should endeavour to fill this country with fighting races who are prepared to assume all the obligations of a good citizen.

### **Leadership of the English-Speaking World.**

Those of us who have retired from military service can look back upon our lives with a degree of satisfaction both as soldiers and citizens, and while we may not be much more use to anybody, we have a part to play in organizations such as this. We have done a worthwhile job in Canada and we must see to it that long after we are gone others take our place and carry on the good work. We may find at the conclusion

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

of this war that we have gained greatly in wealth and influence and on the other hand that Great Britain has lost heavily, and will perhaps no longer be able to retain the leadership in the English-speaking world.

No matter what legal organizations we may establish, we must remember that we of the English tongue are a spiritual empire. We cannot now, or ever, set forward in cold type what our beliefs are. It is I think, sufficient for us to say that we stand for the decencies of life as decent men understand them, and let it go at that, and if, as things turn out, we find ourselves in a position of influence, military strength and leadership, we should not shrink from the responsibilities inherent therein in order that these homely ideals of decency in international affairs shall not perish from the earth.

---

---

### INSTITUTE LIBRARY

The Alberta Military Institute will be pleased to receive donations of books, on Military matters, biographies or other similar subjects, for its library.

---

---

### Sound and Seasoned **LUMBER**

Best quality, proper storage, and handling. Perfect machining.

Many profitable services available to the prospective builder. Send us your enquiries.

### **REVELSTOKE**

**Sawmill Company Ltd.**

Stockyards - East Calgary

**E 5651**

FRANK H. PEARCE, Manager

### All the Best in **HARDWARE**

and its allied  
lines

---

---

A STORE SERVICE  
unequalled for reliability  
which in 75 years has  
become the largest and  
best in Western Canada.

---

---

**ASHDOWNS**

110 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary

## Training of a Tank Regiment

Address delivered by MAJOR C. E. PAGE before the Alberta Military Institute  
on December 22nd, 1943.

**M**AJOR C. E. PAGE, E.D., 14th Army Tank Battalion, addressed the members of Alberta Military Institute at The Armouries, Calgary, on December 22nd, 1943.

He gave a most interesting summary of the Battalion's training, both in Canada and in England, also describing in some detail the attack on Dieppe, following which he furnished the following particulars of his life as a prisoner-of-war of the Germans:

After being captured we were taken about fifteen miles inland and spent the first night in a new factory building. The next day we were taken another five miles back, and at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon we were given a cup of potato soup and a piece of German bread—this was our first meal since Tuesday evening and this was now Thursday afternoon. About 5 o'clock that afternoon we were moved by train to an old French camp, at a place called Vernieul. We remained there about six or seven days. The men were put in a separate compound from the officers, but we did happen to get in touch with them a couple of times while we were there. That was the last time that we saw them. At that time we had only the clothes we stood in and no toilet articles or razors. We were beginning to look like a bunch of tramps. The food at Vernieul was very limited. We went through a pretty thorough search and interrogation. They took two "goes" at me, but I don't think they found out very much.

### **Description of a German Prison Camp.**

We were then taken by train to Oflag 7B at Eichstatt, in Bavaria, about sixty miles north of Munich. This camp was a pre-war Cavalry barracks and when we arrived it was unoccupied, but I understand they did have some Belgian prisoners-of-war in it about a month before. There were three permanent barrack blocks, one hospital block and an administration building, which contained the kitchen, theatre, canteen and food stores. There was also a smaller building, used as clothing and equipment stores. The five huts in the lower south end of the camp we called the "Garden City" as it was alongside of the camp garden. There was also another build-



*Major C. E. Page, E.D.*

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

ing in the north end of the camp which we used as a parcel and tobacco stores. That is where they kept and issued the Red Cross parcels.

The first couple of days at 7B we went through quite an interesting time while being photographed and finger-printed. Here we went through another search and our identification papers were made out.

About three days after we arrived we heard that 1,500 British officers, mostly ones captured after Dunkirk, were coming to the camp, and the first 500 arrived. They came in three batches of 500 each. Up until that time we did not have any cigarettes or anything to eat, except German rations, but when the British boys heard about us they started collecting cigarettes and the odd chocolate bar and sent them down to us. After they got settled in the camp they turned us loose and we broke up into little groups of anything from one to ten and circulated with the rest of the camp. We lived in what we called messes. Any number from two to ten got together and formed a mess, and they pooled all their food. One man was appointed cook, say for a week, or a month, or whatever they decided on, and if he was extra good he was always the cook. The rooms in the block varied in size and would accommodate anywhere from four to thirty. If it was a large room, they were divided off into smaller sections, with the cupboards we were issued with. This made it a little more homelike, as we ate, slept and lived in them all the time. As I said before, the Canadians were split up and got all mixed up with the rest of the boys, although about a month after that the Canadians were all called out and put in No. 1 block by themselves; but they are circulating again.

### **Committees Organized.**

The camp was well organized and we had committees for every different department in the camp, such as parcels, tobacco, laundry, shops, pay, sports and entertainment. It consisted of the officer in charge and other officers of his staff, and it worked out very well. For instance, the parcels officer kept a record of all parcels coming in, both Red Cross and next-of-kin and games parcels. He made arrangements to issue them and did all the detail work in connection with them.

We drew Red Cross parcels twice a week—on Mondays and Thursdays. The parcels were opened in front of the officer who was to receive them. All packages were opened, including the tins—meat and fish being put into bowls or on plates. If you did not want all your food from the parcel that day, you made out a list with your mess number and the articles you did not want and they were put back in stores and then you could draw on it on Tuesday or Saturday. In a mess consisting of ten men, five parcels were issued on Monday and five on Thursday.

All tobacco and cigarettes were handled in this way. When the cigarettes came in, they were opened up, the card taken out and sent to the party it was addressed to, and the cigarettes were put in the tobacco stores room. We indented for our week's supply on Sunday and received them on Tuesday. They kept a complete record of every man's stock and you could always find out where you stood.

## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

---

Laundry was collected about every two weeks and it took from one to two weeks before it was received back. They made a fairly good job of it and their prices were reasonable. Of course, we never sent socks, as some of the boys did and when they came back they could not get into them. The same thing happened to flannelette pajamas.

### **Bands for Entertainment.**

For entertainment we had a brass band, a pipe band, three jazz orchestras and three theatrical stock companies. The actors in all three companies were nearly always the same men, and we had everything from drama to musical revue. At Christmas they put on a pantomime. A few of the boys were professional actors before the war. We also had a choir, which sang carols at Christmas, and put on the "Messiah" by Handel, or something along those lines, at Easter. The brass band used to put on a concert on the football field Saturday afternoons or Sunday. They were not so good, but it helped to pass the time. The pipe band furnished "Retreat" on the King's birthday and several other occasions, and of course the jazz band played for the shows.

For sports we had a fairly good playing field which consisted of about a three-quarter size football field, a forty-foot softball diamond, two tennis courts, a basketball field and a hockey field. They used the football field two months in the summer for cricket. We also had four badminton courts in different parts of the grounds. All these fields, when weather permitted, were going from 8 o'clock in the morning until dark. It kept the sports committee busy drawing up schedules so that every one would get a chance to play his favorite game. We started softball with six Canadian teams—five officers' and one orderlies' teams. When I left they had just finished a ten-team league and were starting another. The British boys got quite interested and some of them turned out to be very good players. At first they didn't seem to like the rooting, or barracking, as they called it, but after a while they were worse than we were and a little more personal.

We had a very good library, both educational and otherwise. You could get practically every or any kind of book you wished, with the exception of the monthly, weekly or daily periodicals. The education officer was also the librarian. As for education, there were over seventy courses the boys could take up and write examinations for, and it was so arranged that you could get a university credit, or whatever was coming to you, on anything you had written on. The courses were on practically any subject your heart desired. Most of these courses were from the British Isles, but the Canadian courses were coming through before I left. I understand this was being looked after by the veterans' organization.

### **Three Months for Parcels to Arrive.**

We wore British battledress, and this was issued in camp; also army underwear, socks, shoes, greatcoats and sweaters. Next-of-kin parcels took an average of three months to arrive, but the last parcel I received took only two months. The parcels officer checked them into

---

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

the camp and made arrangements to issue them by blocks. Each man got a numbered slip and went to the parcel building. His parcel was opened in front of him by a German censor, one of the permanent staff. Everything was examined. If they were suspicious of anything it was sent in to the Commandanture and a real going over was given to it. Someone from over here tried to slip something in one of their parcels that they should not have and that was picked up by the Germans and the parcels got quite a going over for a while after that. So, therefore, please do not try to send any contraband items in next-of-kin parcels, because if they are discovered it only makes a lot of extra trouble for everyone. I received four parcels while there and they arrived in good condition and I had no trouble getting everything out.

The boys do not require very much clothing, unless they especially ask for it. Food is much more important, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and candy, the odd towel, summer shorts and running shoes. The odd one-piece bathing suit comes in handy for sunbathing. Bedroom slippers are always handy—the all-leather Indian style ones are very good. Sweat shirts, a softball or tennis balls are good.

You all wonder how we get the news. Well, we are allowed German papers every day and get an occasional weekly illustrated—the comic efforts are very crude. They never publish a casualty list in their papers, so the people do not know how many they have had. The families are notified regarding their next-of-kin and they put the death notice in the paper themselves. When we first arrived the notices in the Munich paper ran about six to twelve per day, but when I left they were running from twenty to thirty, and nearly every one of them had one or two other names of the same family who had been killed before. The war news did not amount to very much as they never admitted to being driven back or to losing any ground. They always claimed that they were withdrawing to better positions, or straightening their line, although they mentioned the name of the town they were fighting in or around, and in that way we could follow our progress.

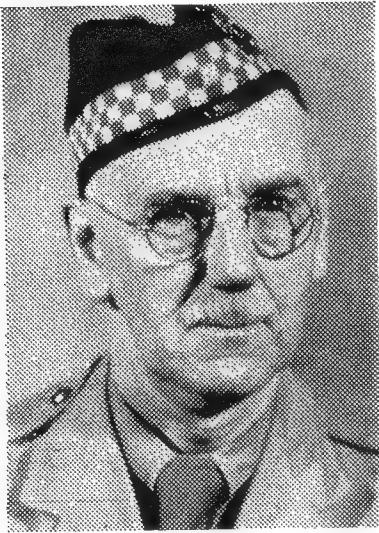
New prisoners coming in were always worried to death with questions. Two Edmonton Regiment officers had arrived just before I left and we got a lot of news from them regarding the Canadians in Sicily and Italy.

---

**M2428 STARR'S AMBULANCE M2428**

102 FOURTEENTH AVENUE EAST

---



*Major A. J. Davis, E.D., veteran secretary of the Alberta Military Institute, has been a resident of Calgary for many years. He was District Records Officer of Military District 13 until his retirement under the age regulation a few months ago. He joined the Calgary Highlanders (Reserve) in May, 1921, and has been connected with the militia and active army until his recent retirement.*



THE SECRETARY



*Capt. Lindsay G. McCarthy, treasurer of the Alberta Military Institute, is a veteran of the last Great War, and he is again on active service as the D.O.C.'s N.R.M.A. representative in Military District 13. In civilian life he was an assessor in the Income Tax Department of the Dominion Government.*



THE TREASURER

## The Annual General Meeting, 1943

---

THE annual meeting of the Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Armouries, on Friday, 28th January, 1944. The meeting was opened at 8.45 p.m. The chair was occupied by Capt. D. C. Sinclair, President.

The following signed the attendance register:

Col. E. R. Knight, Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons, Lt.-Col. A. E. Cooper Johnston, Lt.-Col. J. W. Littleton, Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, Lt.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh, Major A. J. Davis, Major H. Chapman, Major E. W. Edwards, Major R. R. Brough, Major H. W. Francis, Capt. H. S. Hinton, Capt. E. B. Newcombe, Capt. G. Z. Pinder, Capt. J. E. Treacy, Capt. R. C. Carlile, Capt. R. B. Wilson, Capt. L. G. McCarthy, Lieut. R. T. Baxter, Lieut. T. W. Collinge, Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Lieut. W. St. J. Miller, Lieut. Ward H. Patterson, Lieut. M. H. Staples, Flt./Lieut. C. G. Childe.

### Minutes

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held on Thursday, 12th February, 1943, having been printed in the Annual Journal of 1942, it was moved by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, seconded by Major H. Chapman, that the minutes be taken as read.—Carried.

### Report of the President

The President presented his report for the year 1943. (See page 6).

Moved by Capt. D. C. Sinclair, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons, that the report of the President be received and adopted.—Carried.

### Librarian

Lieut. M. H. Robinson, Librarian, read report for 1943, recommending a grant of \$25.00 for 1944. (See page 16).

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Major E. W. Edwards, that report of Librarian be received and approved and grant of \$25.00 be authorized for 1944.—Carried.

### Auditor's Report

The report of the Auditor, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books and securities of the Institute for the year 1943 had been examined and found correct, was read by the Secretary. (See page 11).

Moved by Flt./Lt. C. G. Childe, seconded by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, that Auditor's report be adopted.—Carried.

### Financial Statement

The Treasurer advised that copies of Annual Statement had been mailed to all members and read same with various additional statistics dealing with finances. (See pages 14-15).

Moved by Capt. L. G. McCarthy, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons, that Financial Statement be approved.—Carried.



## **THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL**

---

### **A. M. I. Cadets**

Lieut. T. W. Collinge presented report of the activities of the A.M.I. Cadets and recommended that a grant of \$250.00 be authorized for 1944, also that the Liability policy be continued. (See page 17).

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lieut. W. St. J. Miller, that the report be adopted, the Directors authorized to spend up to \$250.000, and that the Liability policy be continued.—Carried.

The thanks of the Institute were extended to the Committee, Officers and Instructors for their splendid work.

### **Clerical Work**

The Directors recommend that a sum not exceeding \$100.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Treasurer and that a sum not exceeding \$120.00 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary during 1944.

Moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. H. Parsons, that these amounts be authorized.—Carried.

### **Annual Journal - 1944**

The Directors recommend that the Annual Journal coontaining the activities and lectures during 1944 be published.

Moved by Capt. G. Z. Pinder, seconded by Col. E. R. Knight, that the recommendation be approved and that the thanks of the Institute be extended to the Committee for the splendid manner in which the Journal for 1942 was produced, also the advertisers for their continued support.—Carried.

### **Journal - 1943**

It was reported that it would be necessary to make application to the Dominion Government for a quota of paper in connection with the publishing of Journal for 1943 and it might be necessary to eliminate advertising in order to conserve paper.

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, that journal for 1943, even though it may be necessary to eliminate advertising for this year, be published.—Carried.

### **Vimy Dinner - 1944**

Directors recommend that the Vimy Dinner be held on or about 9th April, 1944.

Moved by Lieut. M. H. Staples, seconded by Lt.-Col. L. Cavanaugh, that recommendation be approved.—Carried.

### **Garrison Officers' Mess**

Moved by Col. E. R. Knight, seconded by Major H. W. Francis, that the Directors be empowered to make necessary arrangements with Garrison Officers' Mess for the use of the Mess and supplying of refreshments during 1944.—Carried.

---

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

### Membership Fees

Notice of Motion having been given, it was moved by Lieut. T. W. Collinge, seconded by Capt. R. C. Carlile: "That all applicants otherwise entitled to membership who are presently serving full time with His Majesty's Forces, shall be entitled to retain or secure ordinary membership in the Institute upon payment of an annual fee of \$1.00, and that this resolution continue in effect for the duration of the present war."

After discussion an amendment was moved by Lieut. M. H. Robinson, seconded by Col. E. R. Knight: "That the matter be held over until the next meeting of the Institute and that the President for 1944 appoint a committee to bring in a report with recommendation."—Amendment carried.

### Nomination of Officers for 1944

In accordance with Section VII of the Constitution and By-laws nominations were received.

The President declared the officers duly elected, there being no other nominations.—Carried.

### Retirement of Major A. J. Davis

Capt. D. C. Sinclair, before relinquishing the chair, drew attention to the retirement of Major A. J. Davis from the army on having reached the age limit, and expressed appreciation of this officer for his work as secretary.

Major Davis briefly replied.

### President - 1944

The President invited Lieut. T. W. Collinge to take the chair and wished him every success.

Lieut. Collinge on taking the chair thanked the members for his election and asked for their co-operation and support, also that they would visit the A.M.I. Cadets, thereby showing their interest in this work. (See page 10).

### Thanks to Press

Moved by Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Capt. L. G. McCarthy, that a vote of thanks be extended to The Albertan and The Herald for their co-operation during the year—Carried.

### Vote of Thanks

Moved by Col. E. R. Knight, seconded by Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the President, Directors and Officers for 1943.—Carried.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 p.m. by the singing of the National Anthem, after which refreshments were served.

---

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

---

# KEEP FIT!



*EAT MORE*

*Victory  
Bread  
for  
Energy*

A Quality Product of

**CANADIAN BAKERIES  
LIMITED**

*"Masters of the Oven"*



*Three Good Investments :*

*War Savings Certificates.*

*Victory Bonds.*

*Victory Bread.*

## The Alberta Military Institute Membership List

**T**HE utmost effort has been made to bring the membership list up-to-date, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the Directors' notice, he will confer a favour by notifying the Secretary.

### PAST PRESIDENTS

|                                                  |         |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.            | 1920-21 |
| (Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.            | 1922    |
| (Late) Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.         | 1923    |
| Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.     | 1924    |
| (Late) Major-General D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D. | 1925    |
| Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.                       | 1926    |
| Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.          | 1927    |
| Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.                   | 1928    |
| (Late) Major A. N. Martin                        | 1929    |
| (Late) Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.                 | 1930    |
| Lieut. Hugh. C. Farthing                         | 1931    |
| Major-General L. F. Page, D.S.O.                 | 1932    |
| Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D.                       | 1933    |
| Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D. }         | 1934    |
| Brigadier D. J. McDonald, D.S.O., M.C. /         |         |
| Lt.-Col. J. W. Littieton, M.C.                   | 1935    |
| Lt.-Col. H. Pryde, E.D.                          | 1936    |
| Colonel N. D. Dingle, V.D.                       | 1937    |
| Colonel H. C. A. Hervey, V.D.                    | 1938    |
| Colonel H. G. Nolan, M.C.                        | 1939    |
| Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, M.C., V.D.       | 1940    |
| Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O., V.D.               | 1941    |
| Major N. A. Campbell                             | 1942    |
| Capt. D. C. Sinclair                             | 1943    |

### LIFE MEMBERS

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Major-General G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.  
Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Hon. Colonel Viscount Bennett, E.D., P.C., K.C., LL.B., LL.D.

### HONORARY MEMBERS

The Most Rev. L. Ralph Sherman, M.A., D.D.  
L. W. Brockington, Esq., K.C.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### RESIDENT MEMBERS

#### A

Adams, J. M., Major.  
Anderson, C. G., F./Lt.  
Anderson, J. G., Capt.  
Annand, S. A., Lieut.  
Armstrong, W. H., 2/Lieut.

#### B

Babb, R., Capt., M.C.  
Baker, H., Capt.  
Ballard, C. P., Lieut.  
Banks, B. W., Capt.  
Baxter, R. T., Lieut.  
Beach, F. K., Major.  
Beazley, R. G., Lieut.  
Beeby, I., Lieut.  
Bell, W., 2/Lieut., D.C.M.  
Berryman, A. M., Lt.-Col.  
Bill, A. H., Lieut.  
Blake, G. W., Capt.  
Boalch, E. H., Lieut.  
Borland, R. C., Major.  
Bouck, C., Capt.  
Bowness, E. W., Lt.-Col.  
Brawn, G., Lieut.  
Breck, T. G., Major.  
Brooks, W. M., Capt.  
Brough, R. R., Major, M.C.  
Butler, F. J., Lieut.

#### C

Campbell, F. T., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.  
Campbell, N. A., Major.  
Cardell, H. J., Lieut.  
Carlile, R. C., Capt.  
Carmichael, J. V., 2/Lieut.  
Carson, H. R., Lieut.  
Carswell, D. W., Capt.  
Cavanaugh, L. A., Lt.-Col.  
Cave, J. H., Major.  
Chapman, L. H., Major.  
Charles, B. J., Lieut.  
Cheyle, W. D., Capt.  
Childe, C. G., F./Lt.  
Chiswick, R. J., Lt.-Col.  
Clarke, C. B., Lieut.  
Coates, W. R., Capt.  
Cody, M. G., Capt.  
Collinge, T. W., Lieut.  
Corben, S. H., Lieut.  
Corley, J. B., Major.  
Cormack, J. D., Mr.  
Cross, J. B., 2/Lieut.  
Crumblehulme, F., Capt.  
Cummings, G. J., Lieut.  
Cunnington, D. G. L., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.  
Curlett, E. T., Capt.  
Currey F. E., Capt.

#### D

Davidson, C. G., Major.  
Davis, A. J., Major, E.D.  
Davison, A., Capt.  
De Balinhard, W. D. C., Capt.  
Dennis, R. S., 2/Lieut.  
Devine, G. B., 2/Lieut.  
Dick, A. M., 2/Lieut.  
Dingle, N. D., Col., V.D.  
Dingman, A. R., Lieut.

#### E

Earle, H., 2/Lieut.  
Edwards, E. W., Major.

#### F

Farquharson, S. R., Capt.  
Farrow, N. A., Capt.  
Farthing, H. C., Lieut.  
Fetherstonhaugh, W.S., Lt.-Col., C.B.E.  
Findlater, A., Capt.  
Firmstone, W. E., Major.  
Flemons, R. G., Lieut.  
Flood, L. R., Lieut.  
Ford, J. N., Capt.  
Francis, H. W., Major.  
Freeborn, S. G., Major, M.C.  
Frickleton, W. C., Lieut.

#### G

Gaherty, G. A., Capt.  
Gainor, J. H., Major, M.C.  
Galbraith, C. T., Capt., M.C.  
Gale, F. T., 2/Lieut.  
Gold, W. J., 2/Lieut.  
Goodchild, R. H., Lieut.  
Graham, F., Major.  
Graves, R., 2/Lieut.  
Gray, J. T., Lieut.  
Griffiths, R. H., Lieut.

#### H

Hamilton, C. R., 2/Lieut.  
Hanna, J. J., Capt.  
Hanning, J. E., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Harcourt, P. V., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., D.C.M.  
Hardyment, A. F., Capt.  
Hart, A., 2/Lieut.  
Harvey, F. M. W., Brig., V.C., M.C.  
Harvie, E. L., Capt.  
Haworth, D. C., Lieut.  
Heard, S. F., Sqd./Ldr.  
Hendry, D., Mr.  
Hervy H. C. A., Col., V.D.  
Hetherington, A. J., Hon. Major.  
Hinton, H. S., Capt.  
Hobbs, A. W., 2/Lieut.  
Hodgins, E. W., Capt.  
Hodsmythe, R. C., Lieut.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

Hogarth, J., Major.  
Howard, A. E., Capt.  
Hoyle, A. J. A., 2/Lieut.  
Hull, B. E., Capt., M.C.  
Humphries, T. A., Lieut.

#### I

Ilott, E. W., Major.  
Ingraham, G. F., Lieut.

#### J

Jackson, W. E. Hon. Capt.  
Jacobs, A. G., Major.  
James, E. W., Capt.  
Johnson, G. R., Lt.-Col., V.D.  
Johnson, H. H., Major.  
Johnson, H. S., Lieut.  
Johnson, S., Capt.  
Johnston A. C. Cooper, Lt.-Col.,  
M.C., V.D.  
Jones, A. W., 2/Lieut.  
Jones, G., 2/Lieut.  
Jull, W. K., Lt.-Col., M.C., V.D.

#### K

King, W. A., 2/Lieut.  
Knight, E. R., Col., V.D.

#### L

Laybourne, T. W., Capt., D.C.M.  
Learmouth, G. E., Capt.  
Lethbridge, E. R., Major.  
Litchinsky, S., 2/Lieut.  
Littleton, J. W., Lt.-Col., M.C.

#### M

Mackid, L. S., Major.  
Mackie, A. K., Lieut.  
MacLauchlan, D., Major.  
Maclaren, A. H., Capt.  
Macleod, J. E. A., Lieut.  
Manning, F. C., Sqd./Ldr.  
Mapson, F. W., Major.  
Matthews, R. H., F/O.  
Mavor, J. S., Lieut.  
Maxwell, W., Capt., M.M.  
Mercer, I. F., 2/Lieut.  
Millar, W. A., Capt.  
Miller, W. St. J., Lieut.  
Millican, G. W. H., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Mitchell, R. R., Capt.  
Morgan W. H., Hon. Major.  
Morris, S. C. W., Capt.  
Motherwell, W., Capt., V.D.  
Munro, J. H., Lieut.  
Murison, A. D., Capt.

#### Mc

McCarthy, L. G., Capt.  
McDougall, C. R., 2/Lieut.  
McGuffin, W. H., Capt.  
McIntosh, W., Major.

#### N

Nash, R., Lt.-Col.  
Neeland, T. W., Capt.  
Neff, C. I., 2/Lieut.  
Neil, J. S., 2/Lieut.  
Newcombe, E. B., Capt.  
Nickle, C. O., 2/Lieut.  
Noble, W., Capt.

#### O

Oaks, D. J., 2/Lieut.  
Ough, H. J., Capt.

#### P

Palmer, A. M., Lt.-Col.  
Panabaker, H. E., Major.  
Park, A. W., Major, E.D.  
Parks, J. H., Lt.-Col., D.S.O., O.B.E.  
Parsons, E. H., Lt.-Col.  
Patterson, W. H., Lieut.  
Peacock, N. R., 2/Lieut.  
Pearson, R. M., Lieut.  
Pickford, R. R., F/Lt.  
Pinder, G. Z., Capt., M.C.  
Plummer, N. M., Hon. Major.  
Pook, G. G., Capt.  
Poole, G. F., 2/Lieut.  
Price, H. W., Lieut.  
Pryde, H., Lt.-Col., E.D.  
Pullar, J. G., Capt., M.C.  
Purdy, G. S., Major, M.M., E.D.

#### Q

Quint, W. S., Lt.-Col.

#### R

Ralston, R. D., Lieut.  
Reed, H. K., Lieut.  
Reeve, C. E., Capt.  
Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.  
Richardson, J. W., Capt.  
Richardson, R. J., Lieut.  
Robertson, D., Capt.  
Robinson, G. S., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Robinson, M. H., Lieut.  
Rosling, L. J., Capt.  
Ross, D. A., Lt.-Col.  
Russell, F. H., 2/Lieut.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

#### S

Sanders, G. E., Col., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
 Seale, P. R., Lieut.  
 Selby, E. R., Lt.-Col., D.S.O., V.D.  
 Sellar, W. M., Lieut.  
 Shapter, G. C., 2/Lieut.  
 Shillington, R. N. W., Major.  
 Shore, A. E., Lt.-Col., E.D.  
 Shouldice, F. L., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
 Sinclair, D. C., Capt.  
 Skinner, T. A., Capt.  
 Smith, H. R., Lieut.  
 Smith, J. B., Lieut.  
 Smith, W. N., P/O.  
 Snazell, F., Capt.  
 Somerville, T. O'D., Lieut.  
 Stagg, J. W., Major, M.C.  
 Staples, M. H., Lieut.  
 Strange, R. B., Major.  
 Stuart, D., Major.  
 Stunden, W. G., Major, V.D.  
 Suttle, J. A., Capt.

#### T

Talbot, A. E., Capt.  
 Tanner, C. R., 2/Lieut.  
 Tanner, E. H., Lieut.  
 Tapley, D. G., 2/Lieut.  
 Tempest, F., Sub/Lieut.  
 Thomson, R. J., Lt.-Col.  
 Thompson, L. J., Capt.

Thompson, W. H. A., Lieut.  
 Tomlinson, D. H., Lt.-Col., M.B.E., V.D.  
 Toole, A. J., Capt., M.C.  
 Townsend, R. G., Major.  
 Treacy, J. E., Capt.  
 Trusler, S. F., Lieut.

#### U

Upper, R. C., Capt.

#### V

Valentine, R. V., Capt.

#### W

Ward, E. I., Lieut.  
 Watt, G. E., Lieut.  
 Watts, M. L., Lieut.  
 Webster, G. W., Lieut.  
 White, H. E., Capt.  
 Whiteoak, J. B., Capt.  
 Williams, H. K., Lieut.  
 Wilson, H. I., Major.  
 Wilson, R. B., Capt.  
 Woolley, C. W., Capt.  
 Woolley-Dod, W. R., Capt.

#### Y

Yorath, E. J., 2/Lieut.  
 Young, C. E., Lieut.

### PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Choose . . . .

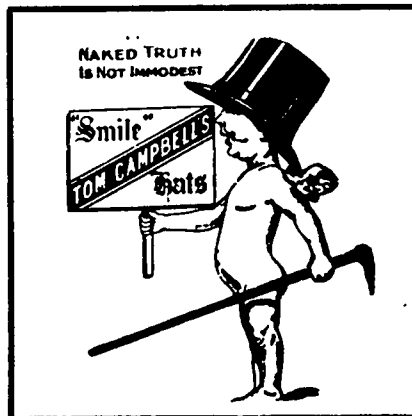
# BRITISH PIPES

*For Better Smokes*

# HARRY'S

NEWS AND TOBACCO SHOP

109 - 8th Ave. W. - M 7938



## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS

#### A

Acton, J. U., Major.  
Adams, A. C. L., Capt.  
Anderson, R. F., Lieut.  
Anderson, C. E., Major.  
Atkinson, W. E., Lt.-Col.

#### B

Bagley, F. A., Major.  
Ballantine, A. C., Major.  
Bell, A. H., Maj.-Genl., C.M.G., D.S.O.  
Bell, J., 2/Lieut.  
Benson, M. C., 2/Lieut.  
Bermejo, V. T., Major.  
Blow, H. F., Capt.  
Bosomworth, S. L., Lieut., E.D.  
Braidwood, D. F., Lieut.  
Brockington, L. W., Mr.  
Brooks, W. R., Major.  
Bryan, W. C., Capt.  
Buckingham, E. H., Capt.  
Butcher, J. F., Hon. Capt.

#### C

Cailles, R., 2/Lieut.  
Campbell, A. B. D., Lieut.  
Carmichael, G., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Casewell L. G., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Cawthorne, A. J., Lieut.  
Chase, A. V., Lt.-Col.  
Clark, C. A., Capt.  
Clark, F. B., Lieut.  
Clarke, F. H., 2/Lieut.  
Collett, C. H., Lieut.  
Connolly, C. E., Brig., D.S.O.

#### D

Darker, R. A., Major.  
Davidson, G. N., Capt.  
Davis, G. R., Lieut.  
Dawson, H. R., Major.  
Denham, S., 2/Lieut.  
Donnelly, D., Major.  
Downey, B. C., 2/Lieut.

#### E

Edwards, F., Capt.  
Elliott, P. R., 2/Lieut.  
Ellissen, M. A., Major.  
Emslie, W. J. F., Capt.

#### F

Feir, E. B., Lieut.  
Fendall, F. J., Capt.  
Ferguson, A. S., Lieut.  
Fletcher, R. W., Capt.  
Floyd, T. C., Capt.

#### G

Gayfer, A. J., Major.  
Gerhart, C. E., Lieut.  
Gooderham, G. H., Capt.  
Graham, G., Capt., D.S.O.  
Gresham, J. W., Major.  
Griesbach, W. A., Maj.-Gen., C.B.,  
C.M.G., D.S.O.

#### H

Hartley, J., Lieut.  
Hawkins, J. R., Lt.-Col.  
Hervey, V. H., F/Lt.  
Hewgill, W. H., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., V.D.  
Hoag, W. R., 2/Lieut.  
Holden, F. M., Lieut., O.B.E.  
Hoover, G. A., Lt.-Col.  
House, J. W., Capt.  
Hugill, J. W., Major.

#### J

Jackson, J. H., Lt.-Col.  
Jardine, H. W., Major.  
Jenkins, F. H., Major.  
Jennings, P. J., Major, O.B.E.  
Jenson, E. L., Capt.  
Johnson, F. H. Major, M.C.  
Johnson, P. W., Lieut.

#### K

Knight, H., Lieut.

#### L

Ladler, A. E., Lt.-Col., V.D.  
Lambert, J. S., Capt.  
Layton, F. McL., 2/Lieut.  
Lewis, A. G. B., Lt.-Col., V.D.  
Lister, R. C., Lt.-Col., M.C., M.M.  
Lord, V S., F/O.  
Lowrie, J. H., Capt.  
Lowery, W. W., Lieut.  
Lynch-Staunton, F., Major.



## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

---

### NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—Continued

#### M

MacDonald, D. J., Brig., D.S.O.  
MacGlashan, D. J., Major  
Mackenzie, C. D., Lieut.  
Marshall, T. E., 2/Lieut.  
Metcalf, S. W., Capt.  
Middleton, S. H., Major.  
Miller, L. W., Brig., D.S.O.  
Miller, S. L., Lieut.  
Moore, P. A., Lt.-Col.  
Murison, K. G., Lt.-Col.  
MacDonald, J., Major.  
Mackenzie, J. R., Major.

#### Mc

McGill, H. W., Major, M.C., V.D.  
McKinney, N. J. G., Lt.-Col., E.D.  
McQuarrie, J. F., 2/Lieut.

#### N

Nelson, K., Major M.M.  
Nolan, H. G. Col., M.C.

#### O

O'Connor, L., Lieut.

#### P

Pearce, N., Capt.  
Pearce, W. M., Major, M.C.  
Philpot, W. E., Lieut.  
Pirie, A., Lieut.  
Pope, E. L., Lt.-Col.  
Porteous, G., Capt.  
Pugh, J. E., Capt., M.C.  
Pullen, E. F., Major, D.S.O.

#### R

Richardson, F. G., Major.  
Rocke, H. P. Lt.-Col. O.B.E., V.D.  
Rogers, D. F., Major, E.D.  
Ross, G. M., Capt.

#### S

Scarlett, C. A., Lieut.  
Scougall, G. H., Capt.  
Sherman, L. R., Most Rev.  
Shillam, H., Lieut.  
Somerville, A. L. H., 2/Lieut.  
Spalding, J. W., Col.  
Spencer, O. Leigh, Major.  
Steel, F. M., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.  
Stewart, J. S., Brig.-Gen., C.M.G.,  
D.S.O.  
Stone, J. L., Capt.  
Stubbs, J. R., Lieut., M.C.  
Sutor, M. M., 2/Lieut.  
Svendsen, L. O., Lt.-Col.

#### T

Topham, R., 2/Lieut.  
Trotter, T. W., 2/Lieut.  
Tulloch, A., Lieut.

#### V

Valentine, L. J., Capt.

#### W

Wards, T., Lieut.  
Watkin, A. L., Lieut., D.C.M., M.M.  
Watson, W. J., Lieut.  
Welsh, S. M., Major.  
Wheeler, R. L., Lt.-Col., O.B.E.  
Whiffen, H. E., Major.  
Whitaker, J. W., Major.  
White, A. T., Major.  
White, N. A., Major, E.D.  
White, W. Tait, Major.  
Williams, A. A., Major.  
Williams, T. J., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Wilson, A. G., Major.  
Wyers, H. A., Capt., E.D.

#### Y

Young, J. W., Lieut.

#### Z

Zubick, J. J., Lieut.

---

---

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

---

---

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### HOLDING MEMBERS

#### A

Adams, F. D., Capt.  
Adams, J. H., Lieut.  
Adams, W. J., Lieut.  
Aksin, V. E., Lieut.  
Alexander, J. P., Capt.  
Alexander L. G., Lieut.  
Allhusen, O., Major.  
Anderson, C. G., Capt.  
Andrews, C. S., Lieut.  
Ayres, F. W., Lieut.

#### B

Baker, F. J., Lieut.  
Baker, W. H., Major.  
Ballachey, A. A., Major.  
Banks, H. A., Lieut.  
Bapp, R., Capt.  
Barnes, R. F., Major.  
Beatty, J. H., Major.  
Begg, J., Lt.-Col., D.S.O.  
Bennett, R. B., Viscount.  
Bermingham, F. G., 2/Lieut.  
Bide, W. G., Capt.  
Bird, F. G., Major, M.C.  
Birks, K. D., Lieut.  
Blair, J., Lieut.  
Bown, E. A. C., Lieut.  
Bown, J. C. Q., Lieut.  
Bromley, C. H., Lt.-Commander.  
Brown, J. E., Capt.  
Brown, O. G., 2/Lieut.  
Bruton, J., Lieut.  
Bryan, R. D., Major.

#### C

Campbell, C. E., 2/Lieut.  
Campbell, J. C., Lieut.  
Carr, C. B., Capt.  
Carruthers, W. K., Lieut.  
Charleton, A. H., Capt., D.S.O.  
Choate, C. A., Major.  
Crichtley, H. F., Lieut., O.B.E.  
Clapperton, D. S., Capt.  
Clarke, K. A. C., Capt.  
Corbet, C. V. B., Lieut.  
Crichton, J. H., Capt.

#### D

Davies, S. J., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Devey, C. W., Lt.-Col.  
Donald, T. B., Major.  
Dowler, P. E., Capt.

#### E

Eckenfelder, G., Lieut.  
Eddy, J. U., Lieut.  
Elder, C. J., 2/Lieut.  
Elder, G. E. C., Lt.-Col.  
Esplen, D. M., Lieut.  
Ewens, G. M., Lieut.

#### F

Ferguson, A. S., Lieut.  
Findlay, F. M., Lieut.  
Fish, F. H., Major.  
Fitton, R. C., Major.  
Folkins, G. A., Lieut.  
Foster, J. R., Lieut.  
Fotheringham, D. T., Major.  
Franks, H. G. S., Major, M.C.

#### G

Gordon, J. P., 2/Lieut., M.M.  
Graves W. R., Lieut.  
Green, M. K., Lt.-Col.  
Gunderson, R. H., Capt.

#### H

Harkness, D. S., Capt.  
Herron, H. F., Lieut.  
Hervey, G. E., Sqd./Ldr., D.S.C.  
Heyland, W. D., Capt.  
Hoar, C. R., 2/Lieut.  
Hurdle, H. L., Capt.  
Highton, A. H., Major.

#### I

Ireland, R. A., Lieut.  
Irvine, W. L., 2/Lieut., V.C.

#### J

James, W. E., Lieut.  
Janes, L. V., Lt.-Col.  
Jackson, R., Lieut.  
Jardine, W. H., Lieut.  
Jefferies, H. L., 2/Lieut.  
Jones, U. A., Lieut.  
Jones, V. R., Major.

#### K

Kellam, G. D., Lieut.  
Kelley, F. H., Lieut.

# THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

## HOLDING MEMBERS—Continued

Kelly, B. J., 2/Lieut.  
Kendall, K. G., Capt.  
Knight, T. H., Lieut.

### N

Naylor, C. F., Major.  
Neeland, J. H., Capt.  
Nettleton G. H., Capt.

### L

Lake, B., Col., E.D.  
Lane, W. L., Capt.  
Langston, A. E., Major.  
Larke, A. E., Hon. Capt.  
Lasher, E. W., Capt.  
Ledingham W. G., Lieut.  
Leighton, G. E., Major, D.S.O.  
Luck, L. E., Lieut.  
Lindsay, L. F., Lieut.  
Lindsay, R. A., Lt.-Col.  
Lister, R. F., Lieut.  
Lockett, K. B., Lt.-Col.  
Lockwood, G. E., Major.  
Lucy, R. E., Lieut.

### O

O'Neill, J. F., Lieut.  
Ovens, F. N., Major.

### P

Page, L. F., Maj.-Gen., D.S.O.  
Page, C. E., Major.  
Paterson, A., Hon. Capt.  
Patterson, H. S., Lieut.  
Payne, P. J. R., Major.  
Pearkes, G. R., Maj.-Gen., V.C.,  
D.S.O., M.C.  
Peppard, J. S., Lieut.  
Pearson, S. G., Capt.  
Pease, H. L., Lt.-Col.  
Purves, R. L., Lieut.

### M

Macauley, A. G., Major, M.C.  
Macaulay, M. G., Lieut.  
Macdonald, J. A., Major, M.C.  
Macdougall, G. L., Lieut.  
MacLean, H. A., Lieut.  
MacWilliams, A. C., Lieut.  
MacLaughlan, D. G., Lt.-Col.  
Mace, O. H., 2/Lieut.  
Macleod, R. M., Lieut.  
Martin, W. G., Capt., M.C.  
Mason, A. W., Lieut.  
Matthews, D. C., Lieut.  
Matthison, A. D., 2/Lieut.  
Maw, A., Major.  
Meers, M. E., Lieut.  
Middlemass, J. D., Lieut.  
Morgan, W. H., Jr., Major.  
Morris, A. B., Capt.  
Murray, W. S., Lieut.  
MacCrimmon, N. J., Capt., M.C.

### Q

Quigley, R. M., Capt.

### R

Randal, L. W. H., Capt.  
Rear, J. M., 2/Lieut.  
Redman, D. L., Col., V.D.  
Reed, L. M. K., Lieut.  
Rees, W. A. R., Major.  
Riddell, L. R., Capt.  
Riley, H. H., Lt.-Col., M.M.  
Robertson, D. K., Major.  
Rose, J. V., Lieut.  
Rowlands, J. H., Lt.-Commander.

### Mc

McFadyen, M. D., Capt.  
McKinley-Key, J., Lieut.  
McLean, J. A., Major, M.M.  
McCall, F. R., Capt., D.S.O., M.C.,  
D.F.C.  
McDougall, D. J., Major.  
McDonald, D. A., Lieut.  
McKenzie, B., Lieut.  
McMullen, S. G., 2/Lieut.  
McQueen, J. A., Lt.-Col.

### S

Scarrett, L. S., 2/Lieut.  
Scott, J. F., Lt.-Col., O.B.E., E.D.  
Shields, P. R., Col., M.C.  
Shillington, R. T., Lieut.  
Scott, H. G., Major.  
Smith, W. W., P/O.  
Stata, H. S., Lieut.  
Strachan, H., Lt.-Col., V.C.

## THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

### HOLDING MEMBERS—Continued

#### T

Taylor, J. M., Col., M.C.  
Taylor, J. M., Major.  
Taylor, W. P., Major.  
Thompson, G. H., Hon. Lt.-Col.  
Tregillus, A. L., Capt.  
Turney, A. H., Lieut.

#### U

Underwood, R. M., Major.

#### V

Valentine, J. C., Major.

#### W

Wallace, W. S., Capt.  
Warren, J. M., Capt.  
Ward, H. C., Lieut.  
Watson, D. J., Lieut.  
Whiteoak, J. T., Lieut.  
Whyte, G. H., Lt.-Col., M.C.  
Wild, W. C., Lieut.  
Williams, A. A., Major.  
Woods, T. E., 2/Lieut.  
Woodside, D. H., Capt.  
Wright, M. H., Lt.-Col., M.M.  
Wright, T. L., Major.  
Wyand, W. H., 2/Lieut.  
Wynn, R. M., Lieut.

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

**BUY - - -  
War  
Savings  
Certificates**

**JENKINS'**

**Groceteria Limited**

H. M. Jenkins, President

**CALGARY**

Operating 38 Retail Stores  
Throughout Alberta.

# THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

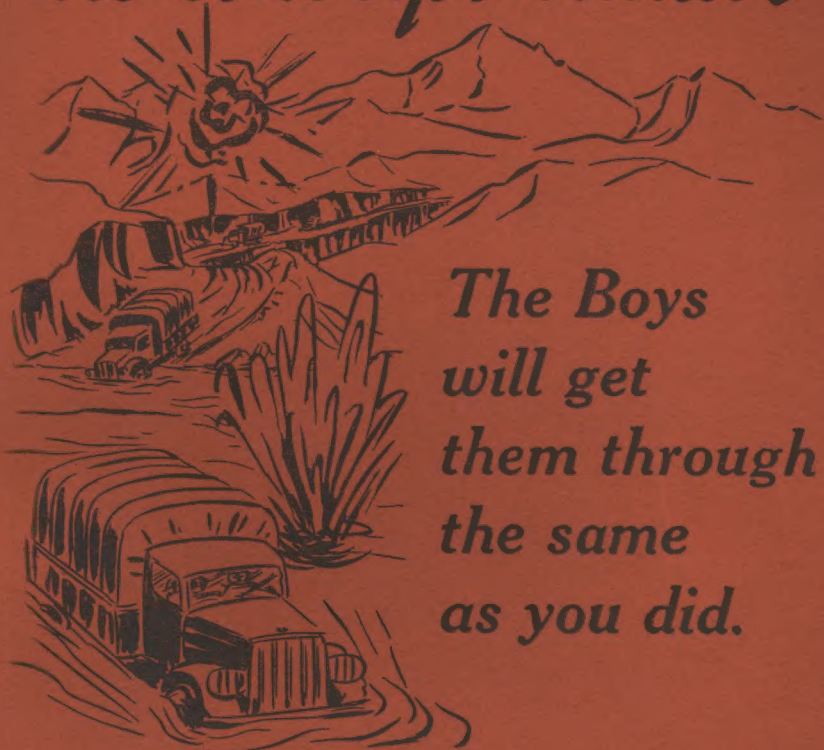
## Index to Advertisers

|                                         |                    |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Alberta Ice Co., Ltd.                   | 29                 |
| Alberta Laundry Ltd.                    | 48                 |
| Ashdown's Hardware Ltd                  | 76                 |
| Bank of Montreal                        | 28                 |
| Barker, Frank J. & Co.                  | 74                 |
| Bell & Morris Ltd.                      | 37                 |
| Bennett Glass Co., Ltd.                 | 11                 |
| Billy's News and Smoke Shop             | 25                 |
| Birks Ltd.                              | Back Cover         |
| British Industries Ltd.                 | 39                 |
| Burns & Co., Ltd.                       | 13                 |
| Calgary Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd.      | Inside Front Cover |
| Calgary Stamp & Stencil Works           | 45                 |
| Campbell, Tom & Co.                     | 83                 |
| Canadian Bakeries Ltd.                  | 85                 |
| Canadian Western Natural Gas Co., Ltd.  | 35                 |
| Carlile & McCarthy                      | 33                 |
| Consolidated Fruit Co.                  | 27                 |
| Co-op Milk Co                           | 8                  |
| Cross, Clifton C. & Co.                 | 39                 |
| Cushing Mills, A. B.                    | 49                 |
| Davis Printers (Banks & Mastel)         | 25                 |
| Dominion Ammunition                     | 18                 |
| Eaton, The T. Co.                       | 54                 |
| Electrical Contracting and Machinery Co | 47                 |
| Engraving Co.                           | 38                 |
| Farrow's Drug Stores                    | Back Cover         |
| Fitzpatrick, J. J. & Co., Ltd.          | 58                 |
| Harry's News & Tobacco Shop             | 89                 |
| Henderson Floral Co.                    | Back Cover         |
| Hudson's Bay Co                         | 67                 |
| International Varnish Co., Ltd.         | 72                 |
| Jenkins' Groceries Ltd.                 | 94                 |
| "L" for "Lanky"                         | 8                  |
| Lethbridge Breweries Ltd.               | Inside Back Cover  |
| Linton, J. Ivan                         | 74                 |
| MacCosham Storage Co.                   | 23                 |
| Maclin Motors Ltd.                      | 31                 |
| Manning-Egleston Lumber Co. Ltd         | 45                 |
| Marshall, E T., Co.                     | 25                 |
| Marshall-Wells Ltd.                     | 27                 |
| Melvin & Co.                            | 10                 |
| Metals Ltd.                             | 37                 |
| Meyers Studio                           | 43                 |
| Motor Car Supply Co. of Canada          | 49                 |
| Oliver Studio                           | 47                 |
| Ontario Laundry Ltd.                    | Back Cover         |
| Palace Theatre                          | 64                 |
| Plunkett & Savage                       | 31                 |
| Polar Aerated Water Works Ltd.          | 72                 |
| Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.             | 76                 |
| Royalite Oil Co. Ltd.                   | 51                 |
| Starr's Ambulance                       | 19-80              |
| Sweet Caporal Cigarettes                | 20                 |
| Wilkinson Electric Co., Ltd             | 29                 |
| Yeatman, A. E.                          | 16                 |

*Memoranda*

---

*Keep  
the Convoys Loaded!*



*The Boys  
will get  
them through  
the same  
as you did.*

*Buy  
More*

**VICTORY BONDS  
AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

***Lethbridge***  
**BREWRIES LIMITED**

LETHBRIDGE DRY GINGER ALE - LIME RICKEY - CLUB SODA



Phone M 9266  
Res. Phone H 2523

## HENDERSON FLORAL CO.

**Florists**



FLORAL  
ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR ANY OCCASION

814 First Street West  
**CALGARY - ALBERTA**

## Ontario Laundry LIMITED



**Dry Cleaners**

Phone M 7931  
Fifth Ave. and Second St. E.  
**CALGARY**



\*\*\*\* **BIRKS** \*\*\*\*  
**MILITARY WATCH**

WATERPROOF  
SHOCKPROOF  
DUSTPROOF  
STAINLESS STEEL

This Smart Watch is Ideal  
for Soldiers

Price Range **\$25 to \$75**

# BIRKS

314 Eighth Ave. West, Calgary

## FARROW'S DRUG STORES

Trusses, Abdominal Belts  
Elastic Hosiery

**KODAKS**  
Amateur Photo  
Finishing

Sick Room Supplies  
Toiletries - Sundries  
Stores at  
**Calgary and Royalties**

